

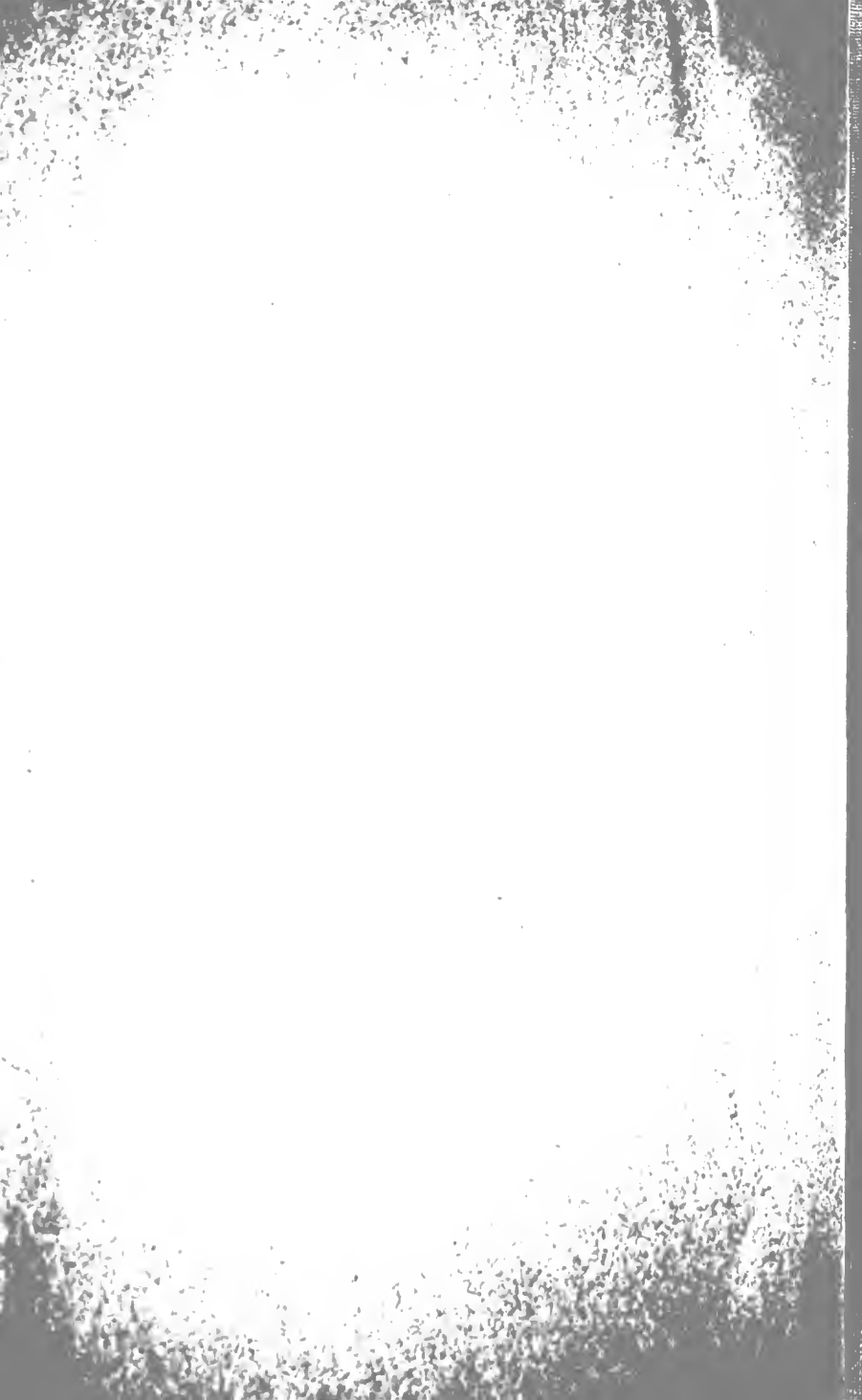
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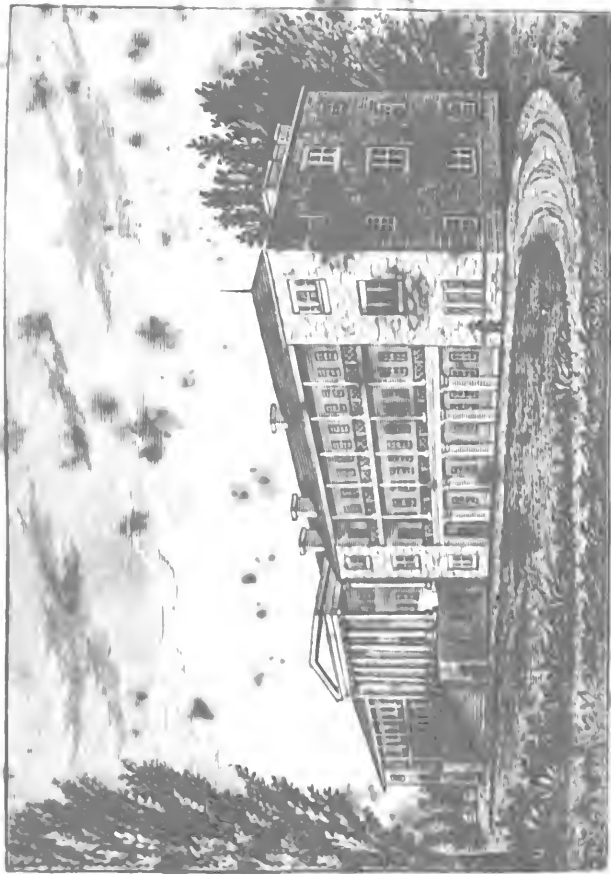
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A HISTORY
OF
PHILADELPHIA,

WITH A NOTICE OF VILLAGES,
IN THE VICINITY,
EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS,
DESIGNED AS A GUIDE TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS,

CONTAINING A CORRECT ACCOUNT
OF THE
CITY IMPROVEMENTS,

Up to the Year 1839;

ALSO,
THE STATE OF SOCIETY,
IN RELATION TO

Science, Religion, and Morals;

WITH
AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
MILITARY OPERATIONS
OF THE LATE WAR,

INCLUDING THE NAMES OF OVER TWO THOUSAND PATRIOTIC OFFICERS, AND
CITIZEN SOLDIERS, WHO VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES IN DEFENCE
OF THIS CITY, WHEN THREATENED BY AN HOSTILE ARMY.

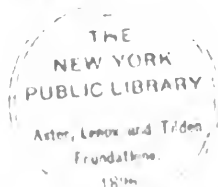
In 1812,—13, & 14:

Philadelphia:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY DANIEL BOWEN.

1839.

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DANIEL BOWEN, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United
States, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*



17 The publisher begs leave to state, that the printing of this work has been accomplished by himself, with his own hands, through the instrumentality of the kind offer of Mr. Yoxo, who, though to him an entire stranger, generously volunteered for that purpose, the use of the Types, Presses, and Ornaments in his establishment, No. 3 Black Horse Alley, without any charge, and from the very extensive collection of materials for Ornamental Job Printing which the Office contains, the work has far exceeded, in number of pages, the first calculation.

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P R E F A C E .

The gradual changes which time makes, in men and things, are scarcely perceptible, to those who are present, and observe them, as they take place. It is he only, who has been many years absent, and returns, that perceives the extent of these changes. The parent, who is constantly with his children, sees them gradually pass, from infancy to childhood, from childhood to youth, and from youth to manhood, without being struck with these changes ; but let the same parent, leave his little flock, in their tender years, and return not, 'till some one of his family, has become engaged in the active scenes of life, and he will scarcely credit his eyes, or recognize in them, the little prattling things he left, and whose images, he has ever cherished, in his inmost heart. A strange feeling will come over him—a feeling of astonishment, compounded with pride and admiration.

So, when one leaves a city or town, and returns after many years, expecting to find, old familiar things, and well-known faces to welcome him, he sees nothing, but the marks of *time*, and the progress of *improvement* ! How sad, at first, are the feelings which overpower him : He finds himself a stranger, where he thought to have been welcomed, as a friend ;—He seeks a familiar house,—it is gone ! He endeavors to find the well-remembered play-ground, or favorite shady walk—it is no where to be seen, but where it was, *now* stand blocks of elegant dwelling houses, or perhaps, splendid public buildings.—The hallowed spot is no more. The old oak tree has not been spared ; that venerable tree, which had long resisted the winds and storms, and stood in its pride, has fallen, before the mighty march of *improvement* ! It has gone, and where it once spread out its umbrageous arms, has been reared, an object of less noble aspect.

The publisher of this little volume, formerly resided in this

city, when Ninth Street was considered, "*quite out of town.*"—He left it and returned again, after an absence, of nearly *fifty years*. It may easily be supposed, that the alterations and improvements here, that were made during that time, and the general change which had taken place, must have impressed him forcibly, on his return. He no doubt, saw these changes, with more vividness than he would have done, had he remained here, the whole time.

He has occupied some of his leisure hours, (with the aid of a few friends) in noting them.

It will be perceived, that his attention, has not been confined, (exclusively) to changes, but to improvements, of a Moral, Religious, and Philanthropic character :—And he will feel satisfied, if his labors shall afford his readers, the same degree of gratification, that he feels, in contrasting the present condition of many things, with the actual appearances of their former state, the remembrance of which, is mostly fresh in his mind, all of which, he respectfully presents, to his friends and the public.

D. B.

Philadelphia, May, 1839.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The commercial spirit, aroused in England, by Sir Walter Raleigh, resulted in the discovery of the River Delaware. The first Colony embarked, under a grant, from the English crown, restricting the settlement, on the North, to the 41st degree of latitude: A second Colony was limited, to between the 38th and 45th degrees, of North latitude, under the name of South Virginia Company. In 1610, Henry Hudson, coasted along the (then) Newfoundland, and anchored off the Delaware. In 1610, Thomas West, (Lord Delaware) Governor of the South Virginia Company, falling a little North of his destined navigation, discovered our spacious Bay, and named it after himself.

The Dutch Company purchased the right of Hudson's discovery, and established a trading company, in 1621: They took possession of the Delaware, in 1623, and named it Zuydt River; at that period, they built Fort Nassau, near Gloucester Point, in New Jersey.

In 1627, the first Colony of Swedes arrived; their object was commercial, and embraced some of the first people of Sweden. In 1630, the Dutch extended their settlements on the West shore of the Delaware. In 1631, the Swedes built a Fort on Manguas Creek, and named it after their Monarch Christiana: They finally fixed their Head Quarters, at Fort Gottenburg, on Tinicum Island. A Christian Church was erected in Sept. 4th, 1646;— They had several settlements at that time, on both sides of the River, above this location, and their first Governor, until 1654, was John Printz.

About 1642, disputes occurred, between the Dutch and Swedish settlers, which seem not to have been disregarded by their European friends, as a Treaty made at Stockholm, does not allude to the difficulties of the Colonists of the parties, to the Treaty.

In 1651, the Dutch erected a trading house, on the present site of New Castle. Printz, the Governor of Tinicum, formally protested against the encroachment, and his successor came before the Fortress, with a salute, landed as a friend, and seeing the weakness of the Fort, seized upon it, and compelled some of the people to swear allegiance to his Queen. In 1655, Governor Stuyvezant, with 6 or 7 vessels of war, arrived in the Delaware: Suen Scutz surrendered, without a contest, Sept. 16th: The

25th of the same month, Christiana, under the command of Rinsing, the Swedish Governor, surrendered; and finally, Fort Gottenburg was given up, and razed. From this time, the Dutch were masters of the whole Western Shore of the Delaware, and many titles of property to this day, may be traced to the Deeds of the New Amsterdam Company. In 1664, Charles II. gave a large tract of land, to the Duke of York, his brother, known as the New Netherlands; and having dispatched Admiral Nicholas, for the purpose, took possession of New Castle, on the first of October: This gentleman continued Governor, until 1688.

In 1672, war occurring between the Dutch and English, from treachery, an English expedition, against New Amsterdam, failed:—The people on Delaware, again changed Masters, and sent Deputies to New Amsterdam, declaring their submission; but in a few months, in consequence of a Treaty between England and the States General, they were restored to the English. From this time the political condition of the Colonial settlement became established. The father of William Penn, was an Admiral, under the Duke of York, and distinguished himself, in an action, with the Dutch, for which services, and for loans to his Sovereign, his son was, on petition granted by Charles II. under the great seal of England, on the 4th of March, 1681, the (at present) great State of Pennsylvania:—

In the May following, William Penn sent out Markham, to provide for the contemplated Colony.

In 1682, having obtained a grant, of the State of Delaware, from the Duke of York, he embarked for this country, and landed at New Castle on the 24th of October; all welcomed his arrival; and the Dutch and the Swedes, pronounced it to be, the best day, they had ever seen. On the 4th of December, he called an Assembly, at Upland (now Chester.) Liberty of conscience was placed *first*, on the list of Rights. The title of William Penn, was universally considered as valid; he still, made it more firm, by actual purchases, from the Indians; a step that he was advised to pursue, by the Bishop of London; the Indians, on the occasion, agreeing “*to live in love, as long as the sun gave light!*”

On the arrival of William Penn, the present site of this City, was in possession of the Swedes; but land, in the vicinity, being offered, it was accepted by them. The endeavors of Penn, were generally crowned with success. The natives granted him every assistance, and the Swedes lent him the aid, his necessities required.

The Colony of Penn having in view, the establishment of a set-

tlement, where the right, peaceably, to worship the Supreme Being, was to be the fundamental law, and resembling (in many particulars) the celebrated Colony, which, after a long residence, in Leyden, crossed the Atlantic, and finally settled themselves at Plymouth, many years before his time.—It may be remarked that the flourishing (after) condition of these settlements, may well be supposed to indicate the ruling hand of Omnipotent Power.

Every thing, in the early History of Philadelphia indicates the Religious Mind, of (its Founder) William Penn: Its Name, was derived, from a celebrated City, in Asia-Minor, alluded to, in the New Testament, which, withstood a terrible seige, in the time of the Crusades, of six years, before yielding to the Turkish arms: Its plan was suggested, by the form of the celebrated Chaldean Capitol, Babylon; and in its earliest plans, was, in size, to have approached that splendid Monument of National Grandeur, so often alluded to, in Sacred History.

The early plan was however, found to be too large, and the limits of the contemplated City, were finally reduced, to about one-fourth of the original. The Charter of 1701, defining the bounds, to the River Delaware, and Schuylkill, and Vine and Cedar Streets.

The *First house* was erected, on the East side of Front Street, North of Dock Street, which, at that time, was an Inlet, and landing place, known as “Sandy Beach:” This house was, for a long time, occupied as a place, of public entertainment.

William Penn’s country residence, was erected at Pennsbury Manor, above Bristol, the frame of which, was sent out from England;—it contained a large Hall of Audience, for the reception of the Sovereigns of the soil, with whom, he made no less than 19 Treaties. The Oak arm-chair of (the Proprietor) William Penn, is *now*, in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The Moral and Religious character of the Founder of Pennsylvania, if they were not eminently set forth, by his Moral and Theological Writings, would be sufficiently shown, by the pure spirit of Philanthropy, breathing through the following characteristic epistle:

WM. PENN'S LETTER TO THE INDIAN CHIEFS.

This Letter was sent to Philadelphia, from London, in 1684, which, no doubt, will be admired, by its Readers, for its (elegant) simplicity and kindness, as well as its quaintness of expression, viz :

“ My Dear Friends,

“ There is a Great God ! that hath made th^e World, and all
“ things therein, to whom thee and I, and all people, owe their
“ being, and well-being, and to whom, thee and I, must one day,
“ give an account, for all that we do, in this world.

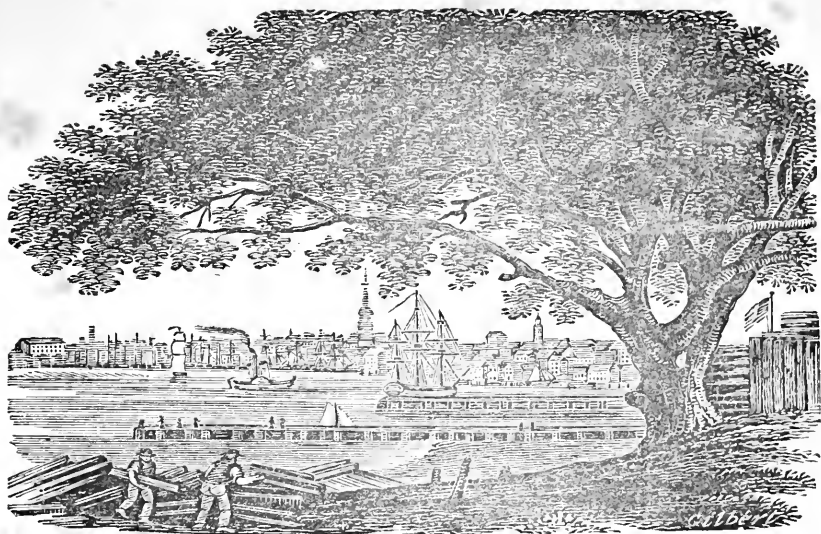
“ This Great God, hath written His law in our hearts, by
“ which, we are commanded, and taught, to love, and help, and
“ do good, one to another. Now, this good Being hath been
“ pleased, to make me much concerned, and interested, in thy
“ part of the world : and the great King of this Country, where
“ I live, hath given me a Province, among thy people, and I de-
“ sire to enjoy it, with thy love, and that we may always live
“ together, as neighbors and friends, as the Great God has in-
“ tended, for all men,

“ I would have thee all know, moreover, that I am aware, that
“ thou and thine, have not always been treated as thou shouldst
“ have been, by the people of those parts of the world : and so
“ thou hast been angry, and blood has been shed,—which
“ kindled the anger of the Great Spirit also : But, I am not such
“ a man, as is well known, in my country. I love and regard
“ thy people, and I desire to gain their love, by a kind, just, and
“ peaceable life. The people I send to thee, shall be of the same
“ mind.

“ If in any thing they should offend, or injure any of thine, thee
“ shall have speedy satisfaction. I shall come shortly, (myself)
“ to confer with thee, on those subjects. Mean while, I have
“ sent my Commissioners, to treat with thee and thine, about
“ land, and about a firm league of PEACE. Let me desire thee,
“ to be kind to them, and to all my people : Receive these Pre-
“ sents and Tokens, which I have sent thee, as a Testimony of
“ my Good Will, to thee, and my Resolution, to live justly
“ friendly, and peaceably, with thee, and thy people.

“ I am, thy loving Friend,

WILLIAM PENN.”



The Elm Tree here represented, was blown down in 1809, it was very aged, and is renowned from the celebrated Treaty, made by the Indians and William Penn, in 1682, under its umbrageous branches.



LOCATION OF THE CITY.

Philadelphia is situated on a Plain, nearly level, bounded on the East, by the River Delaware; and West, by the River Schuylkill; on the North, by the extensive Districts, and the Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, &c. and on the South, by Districts of Southwark, Moyamensing, &c. It is situated in West Longitude, from London, 75 degrees, 8 minutes; and in North Latitude, 39 degrees, 75 minutes, and about 100 miles, in the course of the River, from the mouth of the Delaware; its elevation above high water-mark, ranges from a few feet, to 64, the highest ground being between Schuylkill-Seventh and Eighth Streets. A few streams of water originally, crossed a part of the site of the City; but in the course of improvements, these have entirely disappeared. The immediate substratum of Philadelphia, is clay, of several colors, and degrees of tenacity, beneath which, at various depths, from 20 to 40 feet, is found layers of coarse gravel, which, from its situation, is denominated *second gravel*.

Formerly the wells were sunk to various depths, and the water then supplied from them, was charged with the usual impurities, which penetrate through the layers of sand, gravel, &c. such as carbonate of lime, nitrate of potash, salts of magnesia, and chloride of sodium; but happily, for the health and convenience of the Citizens, the (now) ample supply of water, from Fair Mount, has almost removed, all dependence on those depositories of impurities.

In 1794, the District of Southwark, was incorporated; and in 1803, the part known as the incorporated District of the Northern Liberties, obtained a Charter, it being divided into several Wards: since that time, Kensington has been incorporated, and Southwark also, was divided into Wards.

Anterior to 1800, the City proper, was divided into Wards, of very irregular bounds, but at that time, the Eastern Wards were bounded by Fourth Street, and the Western extended to Schuylkill. Subsequently, the limits of the Eastern Wards, were extended Westwardly, to Delaware-seventh Street: And the Western still extended to Schuylkill. The number of Wards, at this time, is 15: viz. Beginning on the South side, and Eastern front, New Market, Pine, Dock, Walnut, Chesnut, High, Lower Delaware, Upper Delaware, 8 Wards, on the Eastern front; then beginning on the South side, and Western front, Cedar, Ward, Locust, South, Middle, North, South-Mulberry, North-Mulberry, 7 Wards, on the Western front.

The original Plan of the City, was by Thomas Helme, in 1683, in which, nine Streets, running East and West, are recognized. High, or Market Street, is 100, and Broad Street is 113 feet wide. Front Streets, on both Rivers, are 60, and Arch Street, 66 feet wide; all the other Streets, are 50 feet; and the 20 Streets, beside Broad, which cross the others, at right angles, are all 50 feet wide, except the front Streets, on both Rivers, which are 60 feet wide; and Water Street, and Penn Street, which are very narrow. The intermediate Streets, not known in the original Plan, Lombard, Locust, and Filbert, are 50 feet wide; and Cherry and George Streets, about 40 feet wide; and Sansom 40 feet wide; Girard Street, 50 feet, Commercial Street, 40 feet wide, New Street, Branch Street, Marble Street, Crown Street, Chester Street, Washington Street, Bonsal, Barley, Bread, Quarry, Quince, Juniper, and several other small Streets.— Dock Street is the only avenue of the City, not crossed at right angles: It begins at the Dock Street landing, and winding in a serpentine course, of various widths, from 90 to 100 feet; finally,

terminates in Third Street, near the Old United States Bank, on the site of which, (formerly) a vessel laden with West India Goods, from Barbadoes, was discharged.

The Creek, which (formerly) ran in the direction of this Street, was at one time, crossed by a wooden structure, the site of which, for a long time after its removal, was known as the Draw Bridge. The Creek was arched over, from Third to Walnut Street, at an early period ; and in 1784, the arching over the Creek, extended to Spruce Street.

It was the intention of the Proprietor, to preserve a clear front, from Front Street, towards the River ; and the first buildings, erected East of Front Street, were restricted to the height of the Bank, for the purpose of preserving an Exchange Walk ; but further infractions having been committed, large blocks of buildings (without yards) were erected, and the narrow street, known as Water Street, was established.

By the Will of the late Stephen Girard, a fund has been established, for the improvement of Water Street, and the Eastern front of the City, to be designated, by the Title of "*Delaware Avenue*:" This (in time) will add much to the convenience, commercial importance, and beauty of the City.

The Streets, running East and West, with the exception of High (or Market) Street are named, from native trees. Beginning at the North ; they are Vine, Sassafras, (or Race) Mulberry, (or Arch) High, (or Market) Chesnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, and Cedar (or South) streets ; Union street, was not included, in the original Plan of the City ;—the same may also be said, of Decatur, North, and many other small streets.

WIDTH OF THE STREETS, & LENGTH OF SQUARES.

	Feet.		Feet.
From Water to Front street	60	From Eighth Street,.....	50
Front Street,.....	50	" to Ninth,.....	396
" to Second.....	369	Ninth Street,.....	50
Second Street.....	50	" to Tenth.....	396
" to Third,.....	500	Tenth Street,.....	50
Third Street.....	50	" to Eleventh,.....	396
" to Fourth.....	375	Eleventh Street,.....	50
Fourth Street.....	50	" to Twelfth.....	396
" to Fifth,.....	401	Twelfth Street,.....	50
Fifth Street.....	50	" to Thirteenth.....	396
" to Sixth..	398	Thirteenth Street,.....	50
Sixth Street.....	50	" to Juniper St.....	250
" to Seventh.....	396	Juniper Street,.....	40
Seventh Street.....	50	" to Broad.....	250
" to Eighth.....	396	Broad Street,.....	113

	Feet.
Broad to Schuylkill 8th,...	396
Schuylkill Eighth,.....	50
“ Eighth to Seventh,...	396
Schuylkill Seventh,.....	50
“ to Sixth,.....	396
“ Sixth Street,.....	50
Schuylkill 5th to Fourth,...	396
“ Fourth,.....	50
Fourth to Third St.....	396
Third Street,.....	50
Sch. Third to Second,....	425
“ Second,.....	50
“ Second to Front,.....	396
“ to Front Street,.....	50
“ Front to Ashton,.....	273
Ashton Street,.....	50
“ to Beach Street,.....	240
Beach Street,.....	50
“ to Willow Street,....	267
Willow Street,.....	50
Vine Street,.....	50
Vine to Sassafras (or Race) 632	
Sassafras (or Race),.....	50

	Feet.
Sassafras to Cherry Street,.	288
“ to Mulberry,.....	288
Mulberry Street,.....	66
“ to Filbert,.....	307
Filbert Street,.....	50
“ to High Street,.....	306
High (or Market) Street..	100
“ to Chesnut Street,....	484
Chesnut Street,.....	50
“ to George,.....	235
George Street,.....	40
George to Walnut Street..	235
Walnut Street,.....	50
“ to Locust Street,....	370
Locust Street,.....	50
“ to Spruce Street,....	400
Spruce Street,.....	50
“ to Pine Street,.....	473
Pine Street,.....	50
“ to Lombard Street,...	282
Lombard Street,.....	50
“ to Cedar (or South) St.	322
Cedar (or S.) Street,.....	50.

SHORT TOURS (OR RIDES) AROUND PHILADELPHIA.

Almost every Avenue of the City, extending North and South, communicates with various roads, leading through improved Districts, in the immediate vicinity, affording delightful tours, for a few hours ride. On the North side, the villages of Frankford, Germantown, Manayunk, Francisville, Nicetown, the Settlements around Girard College, and the highly cultivated Districts, intervening, all give life and spirit, to the elegant scenery.

On the South, the highly cultivated garden spots, known as the Neck, the Naval Asylum, the Moyamensing Prison, Landreth's celebrated Garden, the Navy Yard, in Southwark, the airy location of Point-Breeze, the large Praries, at Penrose's Ferry, and the many beautiful roads, which meander, from river to river, renders this situation, extremely pleasant, for a short and healthy ride.

On the West, Mantua Village, the improved and splendid Country Seats, on the West side of the Schuylkill river, Bartram's Botanical Garden, the Alms Houses, and the New Lunatic Hospital, &c. are objects that cannot fail, to gratify those, who ride out to take the fresh air, in the vicinity of this City.

On the East, the various neat Villages, immediately, on the River Delaware, in New Jersey, Camden, Kaighn's Point, Woodbury, deserve to be mentioned, as places of genteel and frequent resort, in the warm seasons of the year.

The delightful Villages, Towns, and Cities, of Trenton, Burlington, Bristol, Bordentown, &c. on the Northern section of this beautiful Country :—And those of Wilmington, Chester, New-Castle, Salem, &c. &c. &c. on the South-east, afford great accommodations, by the Daily Lines of Steam-Boats, and Rail-Roads, as places for a temporary residence, of great convenience, to a City, like Philadelphia, daily increasing in wealth and population.



NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES AND STORES, IN THE CITY.

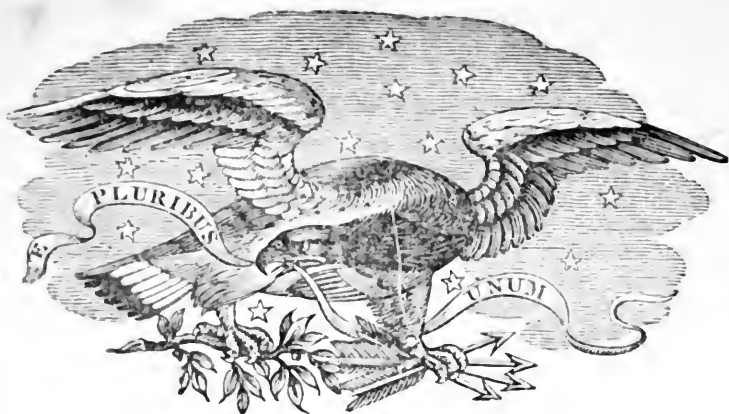
In 1683, the number of Dwelling Houses amounted to only 80.

In 1760, the dwellings, (and other buildings) numbered 2,960. And the inhabitants (at that time) exceeded 18,000.

In 1810, the buildings, stores, work shops, &c. of every kind, exceeded 22,000, of which, nearly 16,000, were occupied as dwelling houses.

In 1820, the 14 Wards of the City proper, contained 63,802 inhabitants;—and in 1830, the same Wards, with the addition of Pine Ward, contained 80,513.

In 1839, (the present time) it is estimated, that the number of buildings, (of every description) exceeds 50,000.



MILITARY OPERATIONS,

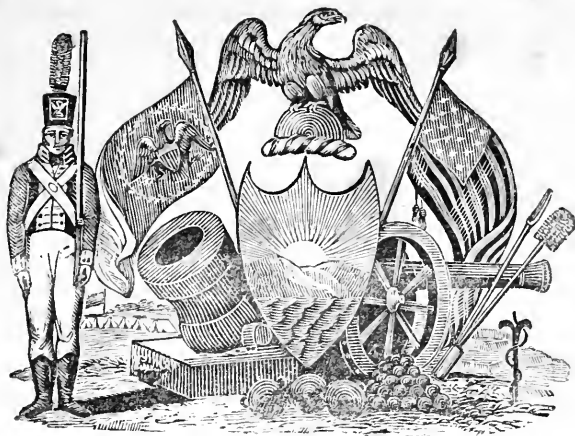
ON THE DELAWARE,

During the Late WAR. in 1812, 13. & 14.

The occurrences, during the Revolutionary war, properly belong to the province, of the Historian, of that celebrated struggle for Liberty.—The more recent Movements of the War, of 1812, 13, & 14, however, deserve to be noticed, more particularly, as many of our most distinguished, and wealthy Citizens, of the present day, enrolled themselves, among those, who promptly, at the call of our (then) distressed country, laid down the garb of Citizens, and assumed the arduous duties of the Camp, and of the Soldier.

At an early period of that War, the Delaware Bay was blockaded, by *Sir John Beresford*, who made an attack on Lewistown, and received, an unexpectedly, warm reception; and from the marauding expeditions of *Admiral Cockburn*, in the Chesapeake, and the attack of *General Ross*, on Washington, and Baltimore, apprehensions were entertained, that Philadelphia, might also, become the next object, of attack.

The *Muster Rolls*, of the Troops, which were called into service, on that occasion, has been politely loaned, to the publisher of this historical sketch, by a Gentleman, who took an active part, on that important occasion, and who, since that time, has been constantly before the public, as a Military Officer, as well as one, distinguished, for the satisfactory discharge, of several important public offices.



FIRST CAMPAIGN.

The depredations committed by the British, on the Chesapeake, and their menacing attitude on the Delaware, rendered it absolutely necessary that a force should be embodied, to repel their aggressions. With this view, a detachment of militia was ordered to be drafted, for the service of the United States. No sooner was this measure known, than the Philadelphia Blues, and Independent Volunteers, two old and respectable Companies, united with the Washington Guards, which had become organized in March, *and was the first New Company, formed after the commencement of the WAR*, in offering their services to the government, in lieu of the contemplated militia draft. Their offer was accepted, and after having been mustered and inspected, the detachment marched from the City, for the State of Delaware, on the afternoon of the 13th of May, under the command of Col. LEWIS RUSH.

It encamped for the night, a short distance from Gray's Ferry, where

in consequence of a severe rain, on the succeeding day, it was detained until near noon of the 15th, on the evening of which day, it arrived and quartered at Chester. On the 16th, it passed through Wilmington, and pitched upon a field about a mile below that town, and on the morning of the 17th reached *Staunton*, a village on the Baltimore road, six miles from Wilmington, about a mile from which, a permanent encampment was formed. This spot was selected by General Bloomfield, then commander of the District, as an eligible place, for a Camp of observation, on account of its proximity to the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake. New Castle on the left was six miles distant, and the Head of Elk, where the British had landed, during the war of the Revolution, immediately preceding the Battle of Brandywine, and where it was thought probable, from their movements, they again intended to an-

noy the country, was but seventeen miles. It was supposed, that a force of three hundred and fifty men, aided by the Volunteers of Delaware, would be amply sufficient to repulse any body of the enemy, which would probably be landed on either side, and orders were given to send out occasional scouting parties, to collect information, to obtain a knowledge of the surrounding country, and to watch the movements of the foe, should any attempt be made, to dis-embark his troops. These parties, under the command of a commissioned officer, extended their reconnoitering excursions, as far as Christianna, Newark, New Castle, and even Elkton.

On Sunday, the 29th of May, an express reached Wilmington, informing that two frigates, one sloop of war, and a tender, were ascending the Delaware, under a press of sail, with a fair wind.—The drums beat to arms, and the several Volunteer corps assembled at their respective posts. Intelligence of the expected attack, with the usual exaggerated reports, was soon conveyed to the Camp, and inspired the troops with a vigor, not before exhibited. Even those who were under the surgeon's care, were soon cured of their infirmities, buckled on their arms, and stood in the ranks, prepared for a march. The whole country was in consternation, and all believed the enemy was at hand. The Independent Blues was ordered down to New Castle, whilst the other two Companies stood by their arms, prepared to proceed towards Christiana, or in any other direction from which the enemy might approach. All was life and activity, and the ambitious spirits who had long been indulging in the hope of distinction on the field of battle, already fancied their anticipations realized. But their hopes were short-lived. The alarm proved groundless; some barges had appeared higher up the Bay than usual, and in their course, had been magnified to a small fleet of ships. The Independent Blues remained under arms at New Castle during the night, and on the following afternoon returned to Camp.

A rumour about this time having obtained currency, that the enemy purposed to ascend the Delaware, and to attempt the destruction of the extensive Powder Mills, on the Brandywine, Col. Rush was ordered to take up a new position with his troops on Shellpot Hill, three miles North of Wilmington, one from the Delaware, and about half way between the latter and the main Philadelphia road. This position was high and healthy, commanded a complete view of the River as far down as New Castle, and covered Hamilton's landing, the only practicable point, near the Brandywine, where a debarkation could have been effected. The detachment left their ground near Stunton, on the 2d of June, and on the same day, reached their new station, where they continued without any active service, until the month of July. The daily drills and battalion exercises, with the nightly posting of picket guards at the landing on the River, tended to perfect the men in their discipline and duties, and it would certainly not be going too far to say, that their appearance and knowledge of military movements, had never before, been surpassed, by the same number of Volunteers, in the service of the United States.

The heat of the weather rendering it ineligible to continue an encampment too long upon the same spot, the detachment was marched on, about the

12th of July, to Oak Hill, near Stille's run, about four miles South of Dupont's Powder Mills, and about the same distance West from Wilmington. Here it continued until the final order for return, which took place after the British had descended the Chesapeake, to wage their predatory warfare upon the *Defenceless* towns, situated near the mouth of the Bay. The Camp was broken up on the 26th of July, and the troops reached Chester on that night, and Philadelphia, on the afternoon of the succeeding day. In the neighborhood of the lower ferry, they were met by a number of Volunteer Corps, of Cavalry and Infantry, who had prepared for them, a grateful repast, at the Woodlands, and were escorted into the City, where they were dismissed, in front of the State House.

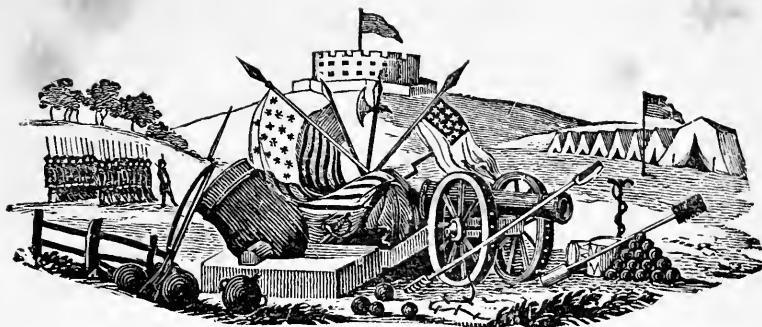
In calling the attention of our old companions to the scenes of this year, it would be doing injustice to the inhabitants of the State of Delaware, in the neighborhood of whom, the several encampments of the detachment were formed, to omit to notice the liberal hospitality displayed by them. No civility or accommodation, calculated to render the situation of the troops agreeable, was withheld, and it was a source of pleasing reflection to the detachment, that those whom they were sent immediately to defend, were every way worthy to be defended. Great credit, is also due to the inhabitants of Wilmington, New Castle, and their vicinities, for their promptness, in organizing corps, for defence. Two Companies of Infantry, composed of the workmen, at the factories on the Brandywine, were organized, uniformed, and equipped, under the command of the two Messrs. Duponts. One troop of Cavalry was also raised, in the same neighborhood, and placed under the command of Wm. Young, Esq. An excellent corps of Artillery, commanded by Caesar A. Rodney, Esq. was embodied at Wilmington, and a fine Company of Infantry was raised at New Castle, under the command of Nicholas Vandyke, Esq.—These corps, with the addition of Capt. John Warner's troop of horse, Capt. Wilson's Company of Artillery, and Capt. Leonard's Company of Infantry, although not actually in the field, stood prepared, at a moment's warning, to unite with the Pennsylvania force, in opposing the operations of the enemy.

Just about the time of the return of this detachment, an affair took place in the Delaware, which reflected great credit upon some of our young Naval Officers. It is so well described in Mr. Thomson's Book, that we shall take the liberty of using his own words for it.

"A Merchant Sloop, having entered the Bay, on the 22d. of July, on her return from sea, was cut off by the Martin Sloop of War, which had just re-appeared in the Delaware. The sloop ran aground to avoid capture; and although she was afterwards attacked, by a tender and four barges, well manned and armed, a hasty collection of Militia, with one field-piece, under Lieut. Townsend, drove off her assailants, and saved the sloop.

"A detachment of the Gun Boat Flotilla, being at this time, but a few miles off, were apprized of the attack made by the sloop of war, and Capt. Angus immediately proceeded down the Bay, with eight Gun Boats and two block sloops. On the 29th, he discovered the Martin, grounded slightly, on the outer ridge of Crow's shoals, and determined to attack her, in that situation, he anchored his squadron within three quarters of a mile of the enemy, and opened a fire, from the whole line. The Junon frigate came up to the assistance of the sloop of war, and anchored within half a mile, below her. Between both the enemy's vessels, mounting in all, 69 Guns, and the Gun Boat squadron, a cannonade followed, and continued about one hour and forty-five minutes; in all which time, scarcely a shot struck either of the Gun Boats, whilst

at almost every fire, the latter told, upon the hulls of the sloop and frigate. This difference in the firing, being discovered by the British, they manned their launches, barges and cutters, ten in number, and despatched them, to cut off the boats on the extremity of the line. No. 121, a boat under sailing master Shead, which, by some accident, had fallen a very great distance out of the line, and was prevented from recovering her situation by a strong ebb, and the wind dying away, became the object of attack from the enemy's barges. Eight of them, mounting (among them) three 12 pound carronades, and carrying 150 men, assailed the gun boat at one time. Mr. Shead continued, nevertheless, to sweep her towards the squadron, and to discharge his 24 pounder, alternately, at one or the other of the pursuing barges, until they gained so fast upon him, that he resolved to anchor his boat, and receive them, as warmly as the disparity of numbers would permit him. He then gave them a discharge of his great gun, with much effect, though to the injury of the piece, which being fired a second time, and the carriage breaking down, it became necessary to oppose the enemy, who were closing fast, by the boarders. With these Capt. Shead resisted them, until his deck was covered with men, and the vessel entirely surrounded by the barges. Such was the impetuous fury of the English sailors, that the Americans were driven below, and the authority of the enemy's officers could scarcely protect them from violence. The flag was struck, and the boat carried off in triumph to the men of war. In this assault, the British lost seven killed, and twelve wounded. On board the boat, seven men were wounded, but none killed.—The squadron was all this time firing at the enemy's ships; who retired after capturing Mr. Shead; the Martin having been extricated from her situation, on the shoal. On board the Flotilla, not a man was injured, and but one of the boat's rigging cut; this was No. 125, commanded by Sailing Master Moliere. The engagement continued nearly two hours, and was the last affair, of any consequence, which occurred, in the Delaware, during this year."



MUSTER ROLL

OF THE COMPANY OF INDEPENDENT BLUES,

Whilst in the Service of the United States, from March 23, to April 7, 1813.

William Mitchell, *Capt.* James Campbell, 1st. Lt. Wm. Tempest, 2d. Lt.

SERGEANTS. Gerard Marks, 1st. Samuel Riddle, 2d. Wm. Cornelius, 3d.

CORPORALS. 1st. Thomas Taylor.

PRIVATES.

John M'Kay,
William Warnock,
James Gibbons,
Alexander Murphy,
William Park,
Charles Cochran,
James Shannon,
Ringham Bingham,
Thomas Lot,
Joseph Feinhauer,
Jacob Wagner,
Joseph Murray,
John Stewart,
Moses Keen,
William J. Rayfield,
Jacob Eberle,
Jacob Eberle, jun.
John Briggs,

Jacob Leahr,
George Leir,
Thomas Magaugh,
John Hopkins,
Theodore Schriber,
John Kelly,
Thomas Patterson,
William Ross,
William M. Ginley,
James Ross,
William Hugg.
Stephen Ware,
Thomas Lowerswiler,
John Farara,
Thomas Brown,
William Carson,
Luke M'Glue,
William Smith,

——— Lothian,
John Barth,
Aaron Suider,
Abraham Snider,
William Buicher,
John Rudolf,
Jacob Lidia,
William Smith,
William Moore,
James North,
Lewis Cunitts,
——— Finu,
——— Bristoe,
William Butler,
Joseph Kite,

MUSICIANS.

Fred. Dentzell, *Drummer*
Thomas Ray, *Fifer*,

☞ The Company consisted of about eighty men, but a complete list could not be procured.

—●—

MUSTER ROLL,
OF THE JUNIOR ARTILLERISTS.

Whilst in the Service of the United States, from March 23, to April 7, 1813.

Jacob H. Fisler, *Capt.* William Roderfield, *First Lieut.* James M. Porter, *Second Lieut.*

SERGEANTS.

Jacob Cuth, jun. 1st.
John Wilson, 2d.
Doyle E. Sweeney, 3d.

CORPORALS.

Jonathan Stoddart, jr. 1st.
Peter Perpignan, 2d.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Lippencott,
Charles McKarraher,
Henry Wilson,
William Craft,
Gabriel Coit,
William Stephens,
John McKeever,
Charles B. Hoffner,
John McKeage,
Thomas L. Connelley,
Samuel F. Earl,
Henry Musser,
James Carson, jun.
Peter Hay,
Benjamin Griffiths,
Charles Leshier,
Benjamin C. Burden,
William Pinchin,
Robert Cooper,
James C. Clark,
Joseph McCoy,
James McElwee,
Joel B. Sutherland,
John H. Clause,
George Kauck,
James Dallas,

Daniel Carson,
John A. Paxton,
Andrew Wile,
George Reinboth,
Joseph P. Leclerc,
John R. Haperty,
Jacob Strembeck,
Michael Simpson,
Frederick Higgins,
James W. Murray,
Michael Baker, jun.
Alexander Williams,
Bryan Drum,
John Breaticum,
William Littelie,
Jonathan B. Smith,
John Kensil, jun.
William Shubert,
Henry Brade,
Archibald Reed,
James Calder,
Charles Durang,
James Davis,
Henry Snyder,
Geo. A. Baker, jr.
Jeremiah Matlock,

James Porter,
William Lane,
John Nison,
Andrew McAlister,
Samuel P. Campbell,
Gabriel Kearns, jr.
Jacob Burkhart,
Samuel Nicholson,
Seth Nicholson,
Mark Hartley,
John C. Clark,
Philip Scudder,
John Francis,
James McKarraher,
Jacob Sonder,
Jacob A. Bender,
Andrew W. Morrison,
Francis Shallus,
George R. Taylor,
Amos Howell, jr.
Thomas Marley,
John Caner,
John Loughcay,
Adam Scheever,
Thomas Freeland,
Henry Frick,

Lieut. James Campbell, *Adjutant of the Detachment.*

Joel B. Sutherland, *Surgeon.*

Samuel F. Earl, *Quarter Master.*

MUSTER ROLL,

Of the First Detachment of the Pennsylvania Militia.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lewis Rush, *Colonel Commanding.* Jacob Horn, *Adjutant.*

Joseph P. Bunting, *Lieut. U. S. A.* Quarter Master.

FIRST COMPANY, OF THE PHILADELPHIA BLUES.

Henry Myers, *Captain.* William Coles, *First Lieut.* George Geyer, *Second Lieut.* Michael Sager, *Third Lieut.* John Suter, *Ensign.*

SERGEANTS.

1st. George Speel,
2d. Abraham Wilt,
3d. George Bayard,
4th. Charles Haas,
5th. Joseph Witaker,

CORPORALS.

1st. John Travelliar,
2d. Silas Stelson,
3d. Peter Perpignan,
4th. Samuel C. Landis.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Shepperd,
William Patton,
William Sagerty,
John Shannon,
William Powell,
Benjamin Hampton,
Peter Maris,
Joseph Shrouk,
Jacob Baymont,
William Bignell,
Frederick Sweitzer,
Henry Dubois,
Philip Kreemer,
Andrew M'Kee,
John Rapphune,
John Kemp,
Michael Crouse,
John Ludwick,
John Miller,
Joseph Allman,
Jacob Dahoff,
Matthias Raser,
John Kirkpatrick,
George Cooper,
George A. Cooper,
John A. Black,
William Lancaster, jr
Abraham Ogden,
Peter Reed,

Joseph Brown,
John Miller,
Charles Lehman,
Daniel Hagerty,
Peter Steenberg,
John Fulmer, jr.
George Blume,
Conrad Pfaff,
Francis Cole,
Nathan Cornell,
Samuel Haucemell,
Francis Lewis,
Daniel Phile,
David Boggs,
John Wolker,
John Clark,
John Wolker,
Bov't. Baker,
Samuel Dunfee,
Thomas Anthoney,
Charles Decoster,
Thomas Love,
James H. Wiley.
Henry R. Philips,
John Stull,
John Ready,
Jacob Streinbeck,
Thomas Rock,
John Truman,

Thomas Jones,
Frederick Good,
John Fries, jr.
Daniel Newman,
William Maywig,
Josept Seybert,
Jacob Steenberg,
David Lauck,
George Laforge,
John Millhunn,
Charles Worvock,
Richard Holliday,
Joseph Norbury,
John Apple,
Peregrine Leatherberry,
Thomas Wells,
John Deforest,
Michael Hartranoff,
Joseph Shepperd,
John Harrington,
Thomas Reed,
John Shermer,
George Walter,
John Mulherring,
Christian Sower,
George Gosler,
John J. Stewart,
Henry Pugh,
Christian Snyder,

Thomas Moore,
John Gross,
Peter Baker,
William Sweeney,
John Evans,

John Brown,
Thomas Brittinham,
Thomas Snowden,
William Naglee,

David Simpson.
John Lamsback,
John Keal,
William Roderfield.

MUSICIANS.

George Tripner, *Drum Major*. George E. Lechler, *Fife Major*.



SECOND COMPANY—INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS.

Samuel Borden, *Captain*. Daniel Oldenburg, *First Lieut*. John Howel,
Second Lieut. George G. Wright, *Third Lieut*. John Snyder, *Ensign*.

SERGEANTS.

1st. Clement S. Elleck,
2d. Henry Knorr,
3d. Walter Allison,
4th. Philip Stimmel,
5th. John Clinton,

CORPORALS.

1st. Benj. H. Springer,
2d. Robert McClure,
3d. Jacob Chalfant,
4th. Robert S. Aitkins.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Apple,
Joseph Alexander,
John Bayley,
John Butcher,
Charles Bastian,
William Bates,
Samuel Baxter,
John Brent,
William G. Beal,
Edward Buckingham,
Jacob Burke,
Thomas Buckhart,
Benjamin C. Burden,
John Chapel,
John Bowles,
George Butler,
William Course,
Arthur H. Clements,
Charles Colliday,
Henry Cline,
Dennis Cain,
Aaron Chin,
George Danniker,
John Dubree,
Edward Daly,
Ruesel G. Davis,
John Dollman,
John G. Debeust,
John Dowdell,
John Ebling,

Walter Gold,
Greenberry D. Germon,
John Henry,
Daniel Hassal,
Benjamin Hall,
Jacob Hansel,
Daniel Homan,
Andrew Hooton,
George Hoff,
Peter Hardingbrook,
William Hannah,
Thomas Hardy,
William Johnson,
Jacob Kettering,
Paul Strahan,
John Keck,
Peter Kritz,
Joseph King,
John Keller,
John Lindsey,
John Layland,
William Lynd,
Henry Larer,
Lawrence Lieutiere,
Kenneth McKoy,
Thomas McEllwee,
John McKadge,
Daniel McKarnher,
Phillip Marker,
John Katz,

John Millhouse,
Christian Miniker,
Matthias Nice,
Samuel Olwine,
George Patterson,
Joseph Rushae,
John Raively,
James Ritchy,
David Snyder,
Francis Savoy,
John Smith,
George Spotts,
John Scrimminger,
Joseph Smith,
John Simpson,
Joseph Swartz,
Robert Shaw,
John R. Sprengle,
William H. Steele,
Samuel St. Clair,
John Sutherland,
Adam Stine,
Stokely Sturges,
John Spraningburg,
John Sears,
John Trainer,
Samuel Viant,
Joseph Willis,
John Wile,
Edward Wood,

Richard Fawkes,
John Frowert,
Thomas Fortescue,
William Goggins,

Henry Messier,
James Matson,
John Murphy,
John Merrick,

William McDonnauli,
William P. Ward.

MUSICIANS.

Samuel Witherstein, *Drummer.* Thomas Ouram, *Fifer.*



THIRD COMPANY——WASHINGTON GUARDS.

Condy Raguet, *Captain.* John R. Mifflin, *First Lieut.* Michael W. Ash
Second Lieut. Thomas Anthony, *Third Lieut.* Thomas Traquair, *En-*
sign.

SERGEANTS.

1st. Thomas S. Pleasants.
2d. John C. Montgomery,
3d. John F. Howell,
4th. Thomas I. Wharton,
5th. Francis W. Rawle,

CORPORALS.

1s. John G. Watmough,
2d. Samuel M. Sykes,
3d. Thomas Burrowes,
4th. John M. Brown,
5th. Joseph H. Ashbridge.

PRIVATES.

James Hall,
Samuel Jobson,
Valentine Burkart,
George I. Fricke,
George C. Clinton,
John S. Baker,
Edwin Anderson,
John Banks,
George Davis, jr.
Richard Biddle,
Charles Cist,
Cephas C. Child,
Joseph M. Turner,
John P. Moore,
Daniel Fling,
William Hay,
John Milnor, jr.
Charles W. Schriener,
Charles B. Rees,
Thomas Davis,
✓ William P. Ford,
John B. Dickinson,
Phineas Eldridge, jr.
Samuel L. Shober,
Geo. W. Smith,
James Armor,
James Robbins,
William S. Smith,
Tobias Huber,
David P. Benson,

John Carrell, jr.
Charles Carpenter, jr.
John L. Howell,
Henry Grim,
Thomas A. Marshall,
George Gibbs,
James Correy,
Tench C. Kintzing,
Thomas Sparhawk,
George Delleker,
William Rovoudt,
George Simler,
Joseph Burn, jr.
John Shreeve, jr.
Reese W. McKeever,
James C. Keen,
George W. Richards,
John Durborow,
William Major,
Norris Worrell,
A. G. Richard,
T. W. Freeman,
B. B. Breedin,
William Burns,
James Thomson,
James S. Wharton,
George Nice,
Anthony Freed,
Samuel B. Harrison,
John Ayers,

John McPherson,
Jacob Frishmuth,
John Metzker,
John J. Mahany,
Bankson Huddell.
George Willig, jr.
Edward Gill,
Benjamin A. Thomson,
William B. Emerick,
John M. Thompson,
Jacob J. Plocher,
Robert Rogers,
Adam Seybert,
George Bedwell,
Joseph B. Kempton,
Richard Cain,
Ephraim Campbell,
John H. Clause,
James McKeever,
Francis Huckel,
Charles L. Peale,
John B. Martin,
Anthony W. Cuthbert,
Clement A. Buckley,
George Goodman,
Henry Porter,
George Harberger,
Frederick Greenwood,
James Ranten,
John K. Vanpelt,

Joseph Knig't,
John O. Pinkerton,
Charles J. Cox,
William S. Wager,

William Cobb,
Joseph Cobb,
Robert Steell,
Charles Servoss,

Francis Harley,
Anthony Eldridge,

MUSICIANS.

John Christie, *Fifer*.

Robert Caristie, *Drummer*.

SECOND CAMPAIGN.

The residue of the year 1813, and the first seven months of 1814, were distinguished by nothing but the formation of volunteer corps of the various species of arms, and the recruiting of regular soldiers, for distant service.— Still there was no organization of the troops into battalions or regiments.— Nearly all were strangers, not only to the evolutions of the line, but to the most simple manœuvres of the field. The manual exercise, and a knowledge of the drill taught in the school of the company, was the utmost science, that most of them could pretend to, and the whole body, with the exception of the few who had served the year before, was almost as little qualified to take the field, as the same number of ordinary militia. The service of the preceding year, had indeed been productive of some beneficial effect, but the grand essential qualification of an army, **THAT OF KNOWING HOW TO ACT, AND MOVE IN CONCERT**, was wholly wanting.

In this defenceless and unprepared condition, not dreaming of danger, were the inhabitants of Philadelphia, on the 26th of August, when the news of the unfortunate battle of Bladensburg, and the capture of the city of Washington, both of which events took place on the 24th, suddenly reached them. All was consternation. Terror was depicted in every countenance. Already had the fears of some anticipated, ere that moment, the destruction of Baltimore, and not a few, were found, who predicted, the identical day, when the enemy would dictate to Philadelphia, the terms of her capitulation.— These alarms, however premature, had a most happy effect.

They taught the people the folly of slumbering, whilst the foe was at the gates, and aroused the dormant spirit of thousands, who had hitherto, regarded danger, as at a distance. A public meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, was immediately convened, and a Committee of Defence was appointed, with ample power to adopt such measures, as the urgency of the occasion might demand.

Concentaneously with this measure, General Bloomfield resolved upon organizing a Camp, and upon accepting the services of such **VOLUNTEER CORPS**, as were prepared to offer. With that view, he despatched an Officer of the regular army, to select a suitable spot at **KESNER'S SQUARE**, in Chester county, about 36 miles south-west of Philadelphia, thirteen miles from Wilmington, and eight or nine miles from **CHAD'S FORD**. This place was designated, as the point of **RENDEZVOUS**, and some companies immediately took up their march, and proceeded to the spot.

The first City Troop of Cavalry, commanded by Captain Charles Ross, marched at the same time, for Mount Bull, a height on the Chesapeake, five miles from Turkey Point, and thirteen from Elkton, commanding an extensive view of the Bay, where it established its permanent Head Quarters, and from which, a line of videttes, extending to the City,, and communicating daily with the Camp, was formed.

The companies as they arrived on the ground, at Kennet's Square, which was designated as " CAMP BLOOMFIELD", were posted, and a course of discipline and duty, strict as that, which was practised in the regular army, was at once introduced. To this rigid system, originally enforced, by Captain Charles W. Hunter, acting as Brigade Major; under Gen. Bloomfield, and subsequently adhered to the respective Officers in command, is chiefly to be ascribed to the high character which, 'THE ADVANCE LIGHT BRIGADE,' then in its primitive discordant elements, afterwards acquired.

On the 7th of Sept. Lieut. Col. Clemson, of the U. S. Army, assumed the command of the Troops, which were, by this time, reinforced by some companies of regulars. On the 14th, Brigadier General Cadwalader, who had, a few days before, been appointed by the Governor, to the command of the First Brigade, of the First Division of Pennsylvania Militia, and who arrived in Camp, on the preceding day, took command, and relieved Col. Clemson, who a few days afterwards moved, with the regular troops, to take up a position near Iron Hill. a few miles in advance of the Brigade. On the same day upon which the General took command, the Infantry in camp at that time, consisting of eight companies, were organized into a Regiment, by the election of the field Officers, whose names appear, on the annexed Muster Roll. On the same month, the companies of Artillery were organized into a Battalion, of which Capt. Provost was chosen Major*.

On the 17th of Sept. the Brigade took up the line of march, proceeded on on the road towards Wilmington, and encamped in the evening, on Gregg's farm, about three miles from that town. On the 20th. it changed its position, by removing to a field, half a mile distant. On this spot, designated in the Orders, " CAMP BRANDYWINE", it continued until the 29th, when, as it was intended, to take up a permanent position, a more eligible site, for water and salubrity, was selected at a distance of about two miles, in a western direction, which was occupied on the last mentioned day. To this encampment, was given the name of " DUPONT", from the Proprietors of the ground, whose extensive Manufacturing establishments on the Brandywine, are so well-known. It was on this field, that the Brigade, by a constant attention to discipline and tactics, acquired so perfect a knowledge, of that part of the Military art, which relates to evolutions, and the duties of a Camp, that it was considered, by experienced Officers, to have had, no superior, in the service.

In the month of November, some apprehensions having been entertained, by General Gaines, then commander of the District, that the enemy, who had during the whole summer and autumn, maintained his position, at the Delaware, meditated a landing, on some part of its western shore, ordered Col. Irvine, of the Army, who at that time, occupied a station, two miles

* On the 14th of November, the same Artillery Companies, with the others, which subsequently arrived in Camp, were organized into a Regiment, by the Election of the Field Officers, whose names appear on the Muster Rolls.

below New Castle, on the Frenchtown road, with a detachment of regular Troops, to proceed with his command, some distance below, and directed General Cadwalader, to replace him, with 600 men. The companies detailed for this service were, as follows, viz :

ARTILLERY.

The Independent Artillerists,——Captain Linnard.

INFANTRY.

I. The First Company Washington Guards,——Captain Mifflin.

II. The Second Company Washington Guards,——Capt. Swift.

III. The Independent Blues,——Captain Browne.

IV. The Second Company Union Guards,——Capt. Murray,

V. The Delaware County Fencibles,——Captain Serrill.

The Order for this Movement, was received on the afternoon, of the 15th of November, and under circumstances which created a general belief, that a meeting with the enemy, would shortly take place. On the morning of the 16th, this Detachment, under the command of Lieut. Col. RAGUET, proceeded to the designated spot, where it arrived, after a march of thirteen miles, by 2 o'clock.

The Staff appointments, having been made by the commanding Officer, the Organization of the Detachment stood as follows :

Condé Raguet,——Lieutenant Col. Commanding.

Samuel S. Voorhees,——Major.

Thomas R. Peters,——Adjutant.

Frederick W. Sperry,——Quarter Master.

Samuel Israel,——Assistant Quarter Master.

James S. Ferguson,——Surgeon.

Cephas G. Childs,——Sergeant Major.

William S. Hobson,——Quarter Master Sergeant.

MUSICIANS.

John Tryer,——Drum Major.

——— Fife Major.

The Detachment reached the ground, occupied by Col. Irvine, just at the moment that Officer was leaving it, where it continued, without the occurrence of any material event, until the latter end of the month. A commissioned Officer was daily detailed, and stationed at New Castle, for the pur-

pose of collecting from travellers, sea-faring people, and water-men, such intelligence, respecting the position, and operations of the enemy, as might be obtainable, and a report of the result of his inquiries was made to the commanding Officer. In addition to this source of intelligence, a line of videttes had been extended, from Fort Penn, at the head of the Delaware Bay, to camp Dupont, by Capt. Ross's troop, which was ordered to communicate with the Detachment, and by this means, a daily intercourse was maintained between all the Branches of the Army. The lateness of the season, however, deterred the enemy from attempting to ascend the Bay, and all expectation of meeting him in the field, was abandoned. Two deserters from the fleet, in the Cheapeake, fell into the hands of the videttes, who brought them to the Camp, near New Castle (which was named after the commanding General) where they were examined, and sent under guard, to the City, to be delivered over to the Marshal.

On the 28th of November, in consequence of the cold, heavy rains, which filled many of the tents with water, and rendered the ground (which was nevertheless, the best site for an encampment, in the vicinity) so slippery with clay, as to be almost impracticable, for the sentries to walk their rounds, the Camp of the Detachment was broken up, and the troops were marched into quarters at New Castle, where a Church, and the Court House, and a private dwelling, were politely offered by the inhabitants, for their reception. All the rules of discipline and duty, which were applicable to quarters, were enforced, and a proper and correct deportment was observed to the citizens, whose hospitality, during the continuance of the Detachment, in the neighborhood, had been conspicuous.

On the morning of the 30th of November, the Brigade broke up its Encampment at DUPONT, and marched into Wilmington, where it was joined by the Detachment from New Castle. The whole left Wilmington, and reached Chester on the ensuing day, and on Friday, the 2d of December, early in the afternoon, entered Philadelphia. Such a sight, as the march of a body of three thousand well disciplined, and uniformed soldiers, with all their Baggage and Munitions of War, had not been witnessed, since the period of the Revolution. and it may safely be said, that a more proud and joyous day, was never before, experienced, by the inhabitants of Philadelphia.

The very flower of the youth, and the best hopes of a nation, Citizens of every rank and profession, (AND OF EVERY POLITICAL NAME) were there commingled, in the ranks, united in a common cause, THE DEFENCE OF THEIR COUNTRY, and exhibiting to the Monarchies of Europe, the glorious spectacle, of PRACTICAL EQUALITY. Wives met their husbands, parents their sons, and Sweet-hearts their lovers, with all the anxious delight, so incident to a separation, which involves the absent party in peril, for although, no occasion of meeting the enemy, had been presented, yet, an expectation of service, in the field of battle, was perpetually and universally entertained, and the present moment, was only regarded, as an armistice, which would be followed in the spring, by an early and sanguinary campaign.

The service upon which the First City Troop was engaged, was of too important a nature, to admit of its returning with the Brigade, and it was, accordingly detained on duty, a short time longer, and did not reach the City, until the 12th of December.

In addition to the Advance Light Brigade, a great body of Troops, amounting to nearly ten thousand men, was assembled in the neighborhood of Marcus Hook, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the Delaware, under the command of Major Gen. Isaac Worrall. This force began to assemble in September, and did not finally, break up its encampment, until the 5th of December. It was composed of Militia, from various counties in the State, and a respectable number of Volunteer corps. As General Cadwalader reported directly, to the commander of the District, and as his Brigade acted independently, of the Troops at Marcus Hook, very little intercourse was maintained, between the two bodies. With the latter therefore, we had not a sufficient acquaintance, to enable us to speak of their discipline.

During the autumn of 1814, a large number of Volunteer Companies, were organized in the City and County, but did not take the field. The Citizens also, under the direction of the COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE, occasionally, occupied themselves, in constructing Breast works, or Fortifications, on the west side of the Schuylkill, and a martial spirit seemed to have been so extensively diffused, through the whole community, that there would have been no want of soldiers, for the ensuing campaign, had occasion required them.

The Brigade was not dismissed from the service of the United States immediately after its return, but was held subject to future orders. On the 14th of December, General Cadwalader was named by General Gaines, on his departure to New Orleans in General Orders, as his successor, in the command of the Fourth United States Military District, by which occurrence, the command of the Brigade devolved upon the senior officer, Col. Biddle. The troops were mustered, inspected and dismissed in the following order :

Capt. Keims' company, on the 5th of December.
 Capt. Anderson's company, on the 6th of December.
 Capt. Serrill's company, on the 6th of December.
 Capt. Ross's troop, on the 12th of December.
 Col. Humphrey's regiment of Riflemen, on the 12th of December.
 Capt. Bache's company of Flying Artillery, on the 24th of December.
 Capt. Rawle's troop of Cavalry, on the 24th of December.
 Lieut. Col. Berry's detachment of militia, on the 2d of January, 1815.
 Col. Biddle's Regiment of Infantry, on the 3d of January.
 Lieut. Col. Prevost's Regiment of Artillery, on the 3d of January.

The preliminary Articles of Peace, signed at Ghent, on the 24th December, were ratified by the President, on the 18th of February, and put an end to the aspiring hopes of those, who were fondly anticipating the operations of another year.

MUSTER ROLL,

Of the Advance Brigade as it stood, on the Return of the Troops, from Camp: Arranged according to the Rank, of the respective Corps, as established by the Regulations of the United States.

ADVANCE LIGHT BRIGADE.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Thomas Cadwalader, Brigadier General,
 John Hare Powel, Brigade Major,*
 Richard M'Call, Aid-de-camp,
 John G. Biddle, Aid-de-camp,
 Henry Sergeant, Assistant Quarter-Master General,
 David Correy, Assist. Deputy Quarter Master General.

FRANKLIN FLYING ARTILLERY.

Richard Bache, Captain,
 Benjamin Chew, junr. First Lieutenant,
 John Byrne, Second Lieutenant,
 Thomas M'Clean, Cornet.

SERGEANTS.

1st. Jonathan Carson,
 2d. Henry Darnell,
 3d. John Wallace,
 4th. Thomas Smith,

CORPORALS.

1st. John Borlau,
 2d. John Earby,
 3d. Martin Reese,
 4th. J. Lukens.

PRIVATES.

Patrick Duff,
 Patrick Kennedy,
 Robert Taylor,
 Andrew Agnew,
 John Bloomfield,
 Patrick Boyle,
 David Biddle,
 James Campbell,
 Robert Clark,
 Anthony Campbell,
 Henry Conory,
 Stephen Croneir,
 Michael Campbell,
 Edward Cassady,
 Robert Dunwoody,
 Charles Graham,
 Patrick Hardy,

James Harvey,
 James Huston,
 Evan Jones,
 Edward Kerby,
 John Kelly,
 Hugh Linden,
 Edward Lynch,
 Patrick M'Cafferty,
 William M'Cormick,
 Thomas M'Kinley,
 Daniel M'Curdy,
 Michael M'Claskey,
 Joseph Muntzer,
 William M'Donough,
 Samuel M'Creery,
 Lawrence O'Brien,
 William Patton,

William Todd,
 Henry Wrench,
 William Wray,
 Thomas Ward,
 John Warr,
 John Wall,
 George Yeukley,
 Giles Yournson,
 John Laughton,
 William Little,
 Abraham Lukins,
 Henry Monaghan,
 B. Connor,
 Charles M'Laughlin,
 Bartholomew Boyle,

* Brigade Major Hunter, on the 14th of September, was appointed to act as Adjutant General, and served in that capacity for several weeks.

CAVALRY.



FIRST CITY TROOP.

Charles Ross, Captain,
 James L. Cuthbert, Second Lieutenant,
 Robert M. Lewis, Cornet.

SERGEANTS.

1st. John R. C. Smith,
 2d. Anthony Stocker,
 3d. Thomas F. Leaming,
 4th. Job Bacon,

CORPORALS.

1st. Matthew M'Connell, jun.
 2d. Henry Harrison,
 3d. John R. Tunis,
 John B. Simmons.

John Donaldson, jun. Quarter Master.

PRIVATES.

Henry Nixon, D. Q. M. Edward Twells,
 Lindford Lardner, A. D. Q. M. William H. Smith,
 Robert Wharton, Thomas Taylor,
 Edward Davies, Henry Toland,
 William S. Willing, William W. Fisher,
 William Craig, Samuel H. Jacobs,
 John Y. Bryant, Clement L. Bready,
 Francis Q. Smith, Charles P. Fox,
 Lawrence Sink, Matthew Matthews,
 Joseph Grutz, William H. Hart,
 John C. Smith, Henry M'Murtrie,
 William Lehman, Augustus Cushing,
 George Hugg, Francis Worley,
 Abraham Kintzing, Lewis Vanuxem,
 John M'Crea, George T. Stukert,
 Samuel Jackson, Edward M. Donaldson,
 William Whelan, Francis M. Bolton,
 William Simmons, Charles Pettit,

Moses Thomas,
 Charles Norris,
 Frederick V. Krug,
 John R. Warder,
 Thomas Say,
 John Warner,
 John W. Morrell,
 Nathan Hall,
 Joshua Harlan, jun.
 George M'Calmont,
 John Inskeep, jun.
 Henry Wicoff,
 Henry Witmer,
 Wharton Lewis,
 John Elfrith,
 Hugh Lloyd,
 George Willing,
 William Brown.

John Lamsbach, Trumpeter.

SECOND TROOP, CITY CAVALRY.

William Rawle, jun. Captain,
 John M. Scott, First Lieutenant,
 William Schlatter, Second Lieutenant,
 John Hall, Cornet,
 Henry Naglee, Quarter Master.

SERGEANTS.

1st. E. S. Fullerton,
 2d. Robert Erwin,
 3d. Miller Allen,
 4th. Benjamin Say,

CORPORALS.

1st. John Watson,
 2d. George L. Seckel,
 3d. John Byerly,
 4th. Evan Rogers.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Chrystler,
 William King,
 Samuel Allen,
 John Gilpin,
 Lawrence D. Seckel,
 William White,
 Charles White,
 Christian H. Denckla,
 Richard M'Kenzie,
 Conrad Worknot,
 Charles Callahan,

William St. Clair,
 Christian Kneass,
 Edward Ingersoll,
 John Primrose,
 Joseph Freyburg,
 James Caldwell,
 Joseph Gray,
 John Guier,
 John Potter,
 Henry Krockhauss,
 Robert Milnor,

George Carlton,
 Joseph Barry,
 John Humphreys,
 Frederick Woelper,
 Thomas Newlin,
 Jesse Corfield,
 Thomas Owens,
 Louis Manoeuvre,
 William Fitler,
 Jeremiah Osbern,
 Robert Hancock,

Christian F. Adler, Trumpeter,



FIRST REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Andrew M. Prevost, Lieutenant Colonel.
 Corneilus Stevenson, First Major.
 Thomas W. Duffield, Second Major.
 John G. Hutton, Adjutant.
 Jacob Peters, Quarter Master.
 Lewis M. Prevost, Pay Master.
 James Smith, Surgeon.
 Robert O'Neil, Sergeant Major.

FIRST COMPANY—INDEPENDENT ARTILLERISTS.

James M. Linnard, Captain.

G. C. Snyder, First Lieutenant.

John Boyd, Second Lieutenant.

Abraham Shoemaker, Third Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

1st. W. C. Donaldson,

2d. Robert M'Mullen,

3d. John Turner,

4th. T. A. Morgan,

5th. Jesse Brown,

6th. George M'Leod,

CORPORALS.

1st. N. Hatfield,

2d. John Eddowes,

3d. Charles Stokes,

4th. David M'Clure,

5th. John Porter,

6th. James Cherry.

Thomas Bigelow, Quarter Master Sergeant.

PRIVATES.

J. B. Andauil,

Lemuel Ayers,

Shepherd Ayers,

P. Barnard,

Samuel Birkey,

Robert Blair,

John Breuno,

James Carson,

Timothy Clark,

A. Chaloner,

Warwick Coates,

James S. Cox,

Daniel Culnan,

E. Culver,

D. Davis,

J. Davis,

William Dilworth,

William T. Elder,

Levi English,

J. Fitzgibbons,

W. Gaw,

J. D. George,

John Gilfry,

Rene Guyot,

James Hall,

Peter Hall,

H. H. Hamill,

Wm. Hamilton,

John C. Hardy,

Hugh Hazlet,

Thomas Hannessy,

J. C. Hunter,

J. E. James,

Francis Kearny,

William Lake,

James Leatherne,

J. G. S. Leiper,

J. G. Linchan,

M. J. Linchan,

James Marsh,

J. Martinicere,

W. M'Clernon,

Samuel Moody,

H. M'Kenzey,

E. Oswald,

J. G. Norman,

Daniel Pearson,

Phineas Paxson,

George Pickle,

Joseph Plumb,

John Rosseter,

J. Rayburn,

H. J. Sausman,

Wm. Selfridge,

Henry Sharp,

F. Shoemaker,

W. A. Skerret,

G. K. Snyder,

Richard Sparks,

Henry Snyder,

Wm. Stewart,

J. C. Tittermary,

R. Tittermary,

William Webb,

H. Welch,

George White,

W. Whitehead,

Thomas Winnimore,

Samuel Workman,

J. Wright,

John Young,

George Flick,

✂ Alexander S. Cox, a private in this Company, was appointed Adjutant of a Battalion, at Marcus Hook. John Roddy also a private, died at Camp.

MUSICIAN, Owen Hughes, Fifer.

ARTILLERY DRIVERS.

M. Arrison, J. Arrison, J. Arrison, Dempster, Grey, Marts, Teter, Usher, Evil, Rogers.

SECOND COMPANY—JUNIOR ARTILLERISTS.

Jacob Cash, jun. Captain.

Robert Cooper, First Lieutenant.

Henry Frick, Second Lieutenant.

William B. Guyer, Third Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

1st. Josiah Randall,

2d. John Kensill, jun.

3d. John Clayton,

4th. John P. Myers,

5th. John M. Snyder,

6th. Felix Labrouse,

Joseph C. Collins, Quarter Master Sergeant,

CORPORALS.

1st. Robert Mills,

2d. Joseph George,

3d. John Stevenson,

4th. George Huff,

5th. Andrew Wile,

PRIVATES.

William Abrams,

Adam Apple,

Jeremiah Bamford,

Chalkley Baker,

Luke Balf,

Jacob Bender,

John W. Blair,

Thomas Britton,

John Brooks,

John Buck,

John Caner,

William Bender,

Austin Cargill,

Martin L. Cassey,

Lyman Clark,

Daniel Coleman,

Samuel Cook,

John Cluley,

Thomas Cranmer,

William Dell,

William Denneson,

John Dowling,

John Eckfeldt,

Michael Eckfeldt,

George Egleburner,

Frederick Erdwan,

James C. Erwin,

Joseph Evans,

Henry Flagler,

Joseph Folkrod,

Isaac Foster,

William Freymouth,

Samuel A. Gardner,

Solomon Gardner,

William Goldey,

Joseph Graff,

Jacob Green,

William Groves,

Morris Hansell,

Jos. Harberger,

George Harman,

George Hart,

John Hay,

Thomas Hemphill,

John C. Hermain,

Charles B. Hoffner,

Charles L. Hunneker,

John Johnston,

Benjamin Johnston,

George W. Jones,

George Kauck,

William Keller,

Charles Kurtz,

Robert B. Laidly,

Henry Larer,

Edward Laskey,

John Linker,

Edward Lyman,

William Lycett,

Samuel Mc'Donnald,

John McFall,

John McKee,

John McGibbon,

James Maul,

Charles Mentz,

William Mesker,

William S. Mingle,

Henry Miller,

Joseph F. Morchain,

Stephen C. Purdy,

John Reeves,

John Reynolds,

Aquila Ridgeway,

William Ritter,

Michael Ryter,

George Rockingburgh,

William Rodgers,

Henry Sailor,

Jared Sample,

Guilford D. Saunders,

William Seybert,

Michael Simpson,

James Sost,

John Snyder,

George R. Taylor,

William Tiel,

Jacob Tiel,

Enoch Thomas,

Benjamin Thomas,

Edmund R. Thompson,

William H. Tigner,

Thomas Tress,

Elwathan Tyler,

William Vandever,

William Wallace,

George Wile,

William C. Wiley,

Alexander Williams,

Charles Williamson,

George Wimley,

Stacy Wood,

John White,

—— Umensetter,

John Ruddick,

MUSICIANS. Joseph Wright, Drummer,—Michael Brode, Fifer.

THIRD COMPANY

NORTHERN LIBERTY ARTILLERISTS.

John Naglee, Captain.

Michael Baker, First Lieutenant.

George N. Baker, Second Lieutenant.

Joseph Swab, Third Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS,

- 1s. Joseph Naglee,
- 2d. Samuel Foering,
- 3d. Peter Hay,
- 4th. Charles Leshner,
- 5th. William Preston.

CORPORALS.

- 1st. John Limeburner.
- 2d. Thomas Rush,
- 3d. William Craft
- 4th. Charles Millard,

George Landell, Quarter Master Sergeant.

PRIVATES.

Abraham Andrews,
 Joshua Bower,
 James Brewster,
 John Breautigam,
 Jacob Beideman,
 John Boshart,
 Whitman Benner,
 James Boylin,
 George Bisbing,
 Jacob R. Beidleman,
 John Carter,
 Samuel Clothier,
 John Cramp,
 Michael Collar,
 Jacob Deal,
 Christian Dillman,
 William Eager,
 Samuel Emmons,
 Frederick Emmerick,
 Henry Fisher,
 John Fredrickson,
 George Fagundus,
 Daniel Gable,
 Vincent German,
 Danihl Gaul,
 Samuel Hoffman,

Robert Hewston,
 Isaac Hammit,
 Richard Hodge,
 Adam Hymback,
 William Heise,
 John Hunnecher,
 Christian Hoeckley,
 Edward Ireland,
 Joseph P. Justice,
 George Jones,
 William Jeffries,
 William Kiter,
 James Kivelin,
 John Kiter,
 John Luffberry,
 Andrew Luffberry,
 Charles Murphey,
 Samuel Marks,
 John Nell,
 John O'Neill,
 William Pennington,
 Henry Pitcher,
 Henry Post,
 Joseph Pickering,
 Christian Post,
 George Painter,

Peter Rice,
 John P. Rice,
 Henry Reaver,
 Henry Rhile,
 William Suttan,
 John Suttan,
 William Streeten,
 Casspar Shibe,
 Joseph Sickfelt,
 Joseph Streeby,
 Jacob Scheetz,
 Jacob Shermer,
 George F. Smith,
 Isaac Sherer,
 John Seddinger,
 Stephen Stackhouse,
 Nelson Tossleson,
 Nicholas Vandusen,
 David Vice,
 Philip Walter,
 William Wagoner,
 Henry Williamson,
 Stephen Wilcox,
 George Zegler.

FOURTH COMPANY

FRANKFORD VOLUNTEER ARTILLERISTS.

Bela Badger, Captain.
 Robert Whitaker, First Lieutenant.
 Washington Doak, Second Lieutenant.
 John Shallcross, Third Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

1st. James F. Thomas,
 2d. Gardner Fulton,
 3d. John N. Clark,
 4th. Daniel Tiese,
 5th. John F. Gilbert,

CORPORALS.

1st. Rufus Tyler,
 2d. Robert Neff,
 3d. Levi K. Dover,
 4th. James Lintan,
 5th. Joseph Baldwin.

William N. Lec, Quarter Master Sergeant.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Bodine,
 John Burk,
 William Burger,
 Joseph Botner,
 John Bordman,
 Rudolph Buckus,
 Samuel Courtney,
 George Caucher,
 Thomas Chute,
 Jacob Coon,
 Christopher Coon,
 Daniel Clark,
 Francis Doran,
 Jacob Delany,
 Samuel Denny,
 Adam Erben,
 George Fisher,
 Conrad Fries,
 David Frazer,
 John Gray,
 Benjamin Hamilton,
 Jacob Harper,
 George Haines,

James Hamilton,
 George Hart,
 Benjamin Jenkins,
 Isaac Jones,
 Samuel Landenburger,
 William Landenburger,
 James Lear,
 George Merkle,
 Joseph Marshall,
 James Miller,
 Benjamin Matlock,
 John M'Mullin,
 John Newcamp,
 Thomas Potts,
 Joseph Pennel,
 Henry Phillips,
 Aaron Palmer,
 John Peters,
 Charles E. Quicksall,
 George Rorer,
 Joseph Rorer,
 John Rorer,
 Michael Retzer,

Charles Restine,
 George Robinson,
 James Rees,
 Robert Soly,
 Henry D. Sparks,
 Michael Shetzline,
 Joseph M. Sanderson,
 William Shallcross,
 Lawrence Scates,
 Isaac W. Sparks,
 Henry Schoch.
 Benjamin Scott,
 Jonathan Schoch,
 Joseph Schoch,
 Chamberlain Shepperd,
 Moses Thomas,
 William Thomas,
 Paul Vannakin,
 Stephen Worrel,
 Isaiah Worrel,
 Rudolph Worrel,
 Hawly Worrel,
 Giles Williams.

ARTILLERY DRIVERS.

John Clendening,
 Arthur Herrington,

Jacob Ruiral,
 Nicholas Uber.



FIFTH COMPANY, WASHINGTON VOLUNTEER ARTILLERISTS.

Samuel C. Landis, Captain,
Henry Burden, Second Lieutenant,
Thomas Lynch, Third Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

1st. William W. Pidgeon,
2d. James Loper,
3d. James A. Pidgeon,
4th. Samuel Crocker,
5th. Jacob Cowen,

CORPORALS.

1st. Lewis Burdie,
2d. Thomas Larkum,
3d. Daniel Clawges, jun.
4th. Thomas Kid,
5th. William C. Leary.

PRIVATES.

Hiram Ayres,
Peter Bruster,
Daniel Buckius,
Richard G. Ball,
Henry Burkholder,
John H. Curtis,
Charles S. Clawges,
George Cress,
Daniel B. Cannon,
William R. Clawges,
Samuel Chapin,
James N. Chatten,
Thomas Clawges,
Richard T. Cock,
Samuel Carver,
John Cornell,
Samuel Donnick,
John De Foe,
Edmund Dartnell,
Walter Eckford,
Erasmus Emerson,
John P. Fonde,
David Forde,
Lawrence Field,
James Greble,

John Hoffman,
Joseph Hall,
Henry Hitchcock,
Joshua Hughes,
John Harkins,
George Holmes,
Mathias Hitchner,
Charles F. Jones,
Jeremiah Kerby,
John C. Long,
John Lang,
John Larkum,
Benjamin Lewis,
David Mayhew,
George Maddock,
William S. Makins,
John McLean,
George McSweney,
John G. Mellish,
James McKean,
Thomas McHvain,
Richard Norwood,
Charles Philes,
Miles C. Philips,
James Pidgeon,

Solomon Price,
Thomas Russel,
Charles Robb,
Joseph Shermer,
Francis Springer,
Stephen V. Solomon,
Abraham Stokes,
Charles M. Shoemaker,
William E. Smith,
Anthony Seyfert,
Robert Stevenson,
William Stow,
James A. Toland,
Abiel Twiss,
John Tolbert,
Thomas Tully,
James Thackara,
John Vandergrift,
Charles Walter,
Frazer Work,
Joseph Whitman,
Edward Winkler,
John Hufty.

MUSICIANS.

Samuel Lippencott, Drummer. Clement W. Burt, Fifer.

ARTILLERY DRIVERS.

Powel Bachelor,	John Gracy,
John Deal,	John McGee,
Samuel Elfrey,	William Lavinger,
Frances Hutchenson,	John Kughler,
John Lawrence,	William Givin.

SIXTH COMPANY.

SECOND COMPANY INDEPENDENT ARTILLERISTS.

Samuel Paxson, Captain,
 Thomas Murdock, First Lieutenant,
 Christian S. Snyder, Second Lieutenant,
 Thomas Wallace, Third Lieutenant,

SERGEANTS.

1st. Samuel L. Douglass,
 2d. Henry Herberger,
 3d. Samuel B. Barry,
 4th. Thomas Clark,

CORPORALS.

1st. Alfred Hazard,
 2d. George Snyder,
 3d. James Brown,
 4th. Charles Eardman,
 5th. John Casner.

Joseph Cake, Quarter Master Sergeant,

PRIVATES.

Jesse Shelmire,
 William Long,
 Philip Jacobs,
 Jacob Snyder,
 William Martin,
 John Patterson,
 Joseph Wilson,
 John Blight,
 Charles B. Alberti,
 Frederick Butler,
 James Gibson,
 John Warner,
 Benjamin Roberts,
 John Wertzler,
 Augustus T. Francis,
 Thomas Houck,
 Joseph Rivers,
 William Taylor,
 Thomas Thompson,

Joseph Lower,
 Joseph Heritage,
 Chester Chattin,
 Howard Cassady,
 James A. Bartram,
 Samuel S. Burns,
 William Sagerty,
 Reece Scott,
 Jacob Juvenal,
 John Schepper,
 John Smilie,
 Crague Moore,
 James Brown,
 James Quen,
 William M. Lane,
 George Yerger,
 Balthazar Graff,
 William Mason,
 John Millerman,

John Wiatt,
 George Wall,
 Jacob Barker,
 Peter Fenner,
 Charles Miller,
 C. P. Lippincott,
 Conrade Phile,
 George W. Bartram,
 Anthony Lafitte,
 Charles A. Erdman,
 Henry Lackey,
 John Bringhurst,
 Samuel Taylor,
 Robert Anthony,
 Samuel Maylin,
 Jesse Shelmire,
 William Roberts.

MUSICIAN. Lewis Malin, Fifer.

FIRST REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Clement C. Biddle, Colonel.
 Condy Ragnet, Lieutenant Colonel.
 Joseph R. Ingersol, First Major.
 Samuel S. Voorhees, Second Major.
 Michael W. Ash, Adjutant.
 Francis R. Wharton, Quarter Master.
 Thomas R. Peters, Pay Master.
 Samuel Stewart, Surgeon.
 James G. Ferguson, Surgeon's Mate.
 Samuel Wilcox, Sergeant Major.
 Frederick W. Sperry, Quarter Master Sergeant.
 John Tryon, Drum Major.
 Joseph D. Brode, Fife Major.



FIRST COMPANY.—INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS.

Daniel Oldenbergh, Captain,
 George G. Wright, First Lieutenant.
 John Snyder, Second Lieutenant.
 Richard Fawkes, Ensign.

SERGEANTS.

1st. Walter Allison,
 2d. Robert McClure,
 3d. John Wile,
 4th. Kenneth McKoy,
 5th. Charles Colliday.

CORPORALS.

1st. Edward Buckingham,
 2d. Francis Savoy,
 3d. Benjamin Emerick,
 4th. David Snyder,

PRIVATES.

William Blair.
 Henry Balen,
 Maurace Brown,
 John Butcher,
 Charles Bastian,
 James Broadnux,
 William Bates,
 Joseph Bucher,
 William Course,

Andrew Harman,
 John Hamilton,
 Henry Huland,
 Daniel Hassle,
 Benjamin Hall,
 John Hollock,
 Jacob Kittering,
 Joseph Kellom,
 George Kirkland,

Samuel Olwine,
 Edward Paschall,
 David Rambow,
 John Scrivenger,
 John Shuster,
 Samuel St. Clair,
 Joseph Stephens,
 Thomas Smith,
 John R. Sprengle,

Christian Countryman,	John Lincoln,	John Siferd,
George Clark,	Daniel Linch,	John Stinger,
George E. Clark,	Henry Meyers,	Peter Thompson,
Charles Cable,	Conrad Mark,	Benjamin Turner,
Peter Critz,	George Mackison,	Richard Tichenor,
Robert Davis,	Henry Mackison,	William Weaver,
John Delancy,	John Morgan,	Thomas Wray,
E. Evans,	Daniel McKaraher,	John Wright,
John Frazier,	Jacob Marker,	Alexander Wattles.
Henry Finn,	Philip Marker,	
Henry Hute,	John Morris,	



SECOND COMPANY.

FIRST COMPANY WASHINGTON GUARDS.

John R. Mifflin, Captain.
 Thomas I. Wharton, First Lieutenant.
 Thomas Traquair, Second Lieutenant.
 John S. Baker, Third Lieutenant.
 John M. Brown, Ensign.

SERGEANTS.

1st. John Milnor,
 2d. Thomas Davis,
 3d. Charles Carpenter,
 4th. John P. Moore,
 5th. George Nice,

CORPORALS.

1st. Tench C. Kentzing,
 2d. William B. Emerick,
 3d. Charles B. Rees,
 4th. George Bedwell,
 5th. James Robbins,

PRIVATES.

George Abel,
 Richard Allen,
 Edwin Anderson,
 Alexander Austin,
 Isaac Ashmead,
 William Barger,
 Valentine Burkart,
 Peter Burkart,
 Adam L. Burkart,
 David P. Benson,
 B. B. Bringhurst,
 Thomas Breintnall,
 Cephas G. Childs,
 William Christie,
 John R. Coxe,
 Charles J. Coxe,
 Thomas W. Carson,
 George C. Clinton,

Ephraim Campbell,
 John H. Clause,
 William Condon,
 Jacob K. Katz,
 C. C. Chevalier,
 Robert H. Campbell,
 Edward Clayton,
 Thomas Christine,
 George Donaldson,*
 Andrew Donaldson,
 George Delleker,
 John H. Duncan,
 John Durborow,
 H. Dehaven,
 Anthony Eldridge,
 I. S. Elliott,
 Thomas W. Ewing,
 David Earnest,

Anthony Freed,
 Thomas Folwell,
 John Fries, jun.
 Samuel N. Gray,
 William Graham,
 Henry Grim,
 George Goodman,
 Thomas D. German,
 Nicholas Hartley,
 John Hicks,
 Thomas Hill,
 George W. Hockley,
 John Harper,
 William Hay,
 Frederick Hailer,
 Robert Huckle,
 Edward E. Hall,*
 James Hutton,

Andrew Humphreys,
 Samuel Jobson,
 James C. Keen,
 Joseph B. Kempton,
 Joseph C. Keyser,
 H. Kintzing,
 William L. Lees,
 Henry Lesh,
 David Lauck,
 William Major,
 John Metzker,
 John J. Mahany,
 Lemuel Mifflin,
 James Morrell,
 William McMullen,
 Ephraim Mills,
 William Newell,
 Washington Nice,

John Owen,
 Henry Porter,
 John O. Pinkerton,
 James D. Pratt,
 Benjamin Philips,
 Robert Rogers,
 William Rovoudt,
 Benjamin Robbins,
 William S. Smith,
 John Shreeve,
 Charles Servoss,
 Adam Seybert,
 Robert Scot,
 Cornelius Stager,
 Joseph M. Turner,
 James Thomson,
 James C. Thomson,
 Joseph Thornton,

James C. Thomas,
 Thomas Tustian,
 Edward Turner,
 William S. Wager,
 William Wright,
 Joseph Whitaker,
 Thomas Wilson,
 John Webb,
 Benjamin Whiteman,
 John R. Wucherer,
 Joseph Wetherstine,
 Joseph W. Wiltberger,
 James Watson,
 Isaac Wiltberger,
 John G. Capp,
 John C. Bryan.

MUSICIANS.

John Christie, Fifer. Robert Christie, Drummer.

* Died, during the Campaign.

THIRD COMPANY.—STATE FENCIBLES.

Hartman Kuhn, Captain,
 Henry J. Williams, First Lieutenant,
 Isaac W. Norris, Second Lieutenant,
 Peter A. Canonge, Third Lieutenant,
 John McCall, Ensign.

SERGEANTS,

1st. William Ker,
 2d. Wm. L. Sontag, jun.
 3d. Joseph K. McKean,
 4th. William Young,
 5th. William Phillips,

CORPORALS.

1st. Thomas C. Rockhill,
 2d. Edward D. Coxe,
 3d. P. F. Fontanges,
 4th. Thomas Willing, jun.
 5th. Joseph T. Clement,
 6th. John C. Patton.

PRIVATEs.

John Adams,
 Samuel H. Allward,
 Joseph Allman,
 Thomas Altemus,
 Nathan Baker,
 James J. Barclay,

Samuel Barclay,
 Robert C. Barnhill,
 Peter Bertrand,
 Jacob Bickley,
 William Billington,
 John Breban,

Charles Britton,
 James Brown,
 James Boggs,
 Thomas Bond,
 William Boyd,
 John B. Budd,

Henry Charles,
 Henry C. Carey,
 Peter Chupeau,
 John Christine,
 Henry Clark,
 James H. Cole,
 George Collier,
 John M. Connelly,
 Charles S. Coxé,
 John Curry,
 George Davis,
 Philibert Droz,
 John Ducker,
 Thomas Dunlap,
 Jacob Frick,
 Philip H. Friend,
 William Friend,
 Edward Fox, jun.
 Baldwin Gardiner,
 Edward Goodwin,
 John K. Gravenstine,
 Edmund Green,
 John S. Green,
 Charles Grice,
 Samuel Grice,
 Charles P. Hagner,
 George F. Hagner,
 John S. Henry,
 Augustus Hildebrand,
 William L. Hodge,
 Thomas Hopkins,

William Humes,
 Samuel Israel,
 Charles Kay,
 Joseph L. Kay,
 John B. Keen,
 Joseph Keen, jun.
 Isaac P. Kennedy,
 Samuel Kennedy,
 Gabriel Kerns, jun.
 Jacob C. Kline,
 Henry S. Kline.
 John Legget,
 John Loughery,
 Alexander M'Alpin,
 John M'Clenachan,
 Benjamin Molineaux,
 Samuel Nevins,
 Stephen F. Nidelct,
 Abraham B. Nones,
 William North,
 James B. Ogle,
 James D. Olds,
 James Page,
 Peter Pollen,
 Joseph Parham,
 Nicholas Parmentier,
 John Pemberton,
 Nathaniel Pemberton,
 John W. Perit,
 Joseph Phillips,
 William Rittenhouse,

Joseph Ray,
 Joel Z. Reynolds,
 John Rink,
 Joseph Robard,
 Joseph Rodgers, jun.
 Charles F. Roberts,
 John Roset,
 William Richardson,
 Samuel Rush,
 Kendal Selby,
 George Schively,
 James B. Stiles,
 Robert H. Small,
 Lucein Soulie,
 John Strawbridge,
 John T. Sullivan,
 John Topham,
 Geo. L. Tallman,
 Alexander Watt,
 Joseph H. West,
 Samuel Withington,
 George Worl,
 William Worrell,
 Andrew Wray.
 Samuel P. Wetherill,
 Thomas Young,
 William Pinchin,
 Samuel Wilcocks,
 David R. Sergeant,

MUSICIAN. Joseph D. Brode.

FOURTH COMPANY.

SECOND COMPANY WASHINGTON GUARDS.

John Swift, Captain,
 Clement S. Ellick, First Lieutenant,
 Benjamin Gratz, Second Lieutenant,
 Francis B. Stockton, Ensign,

SERGEANTS.

1st. Wm. H. Woodward,
 2d. Henry Billington,
 3d. George L. Eyre,
 4th. Adam Ashburner,
 5th. A. B. Amerman,

CORPORALS.

1st. Thomas R. West,
 2d. William Seckel,
 3d. John Billington,
 4th. Henry Helmbold,
 5th. Mathew Newkirk,
 6th. John Lanc.

PRIVATES.

John Alcock,
Daniel Ashman,
William Anderson,
William Abbott,
Joseph Bastian,
B. W. Ball,
Joseph Bedford,
Robert H. Beresford,
Joseph B. Burr,
John A. Browne,
Samuel H. Carpenter,
George Curry,
Thomas Curry,
Daniel Coppuck,
Isaiah Canby,
Joseph A. Clark,
John Cope,
John Chamberlin,
William Clme,
Joseph Cook,
James T. Cook,
James Corkrin, jun.
George Cooper,
A. H. Denckla,
Evan Davis,
Archibald T. Dick,
Anthony Elton, jun.
Samuel Evans,
Anthony Elton,
Joseph Elton,
William M. Evans,
George Emerick,
George D. Elsworth,
James Fullen,

William Fenton,
Edward Fennell,
James Gibson,
John George,
Francis S. Germon,
Wm. Hoover,
John W. Hamilton,
William Hines,
John Hart,
Adam Haas,
William Hoffman,
Mordecai Hart,
Joseph Hines,
Thomas A. James,
William Jones,
Thomas Johnston,
Joseph Jones,
Edward King,
Jeremiah Kirk,
Jacob Keyser,
John Lawrence,
Charles Lehman,
Francis Leshner,
William Levering,
William Lindzey,
James M'Kinsey,
Alexander M'Kinsey,
William M'Coy,
Stephen Marchment,
Peter Morrell,
Joseph Mynich,
Isaac R. Mulock,
John M'Pherson,
A. M'Alpin,

Francis A. North,
Israel Oat,
John Perry,
Thomas Redman,
Robert Russel,
William Rickards,
Peter Riley,
George Schreiner,
Robert B. Sellers,
Henry Stiles,
John Singer, jun.
John Shinn,
William A. Smith,
John A. Smith,
Thomas Sawyer,
Andrew W. Summers,
George S. Stimble,
Samuel F. Shinn,
Thomas Sinex,
John P. W. Sheaff,
James Steel,
Shewbart Thomson,
John Thomas,
William Tilton,
Alexander Van Pelt,
Thomas Vaughn,
Napier Wilson,
Charles S. West,
A. Wharton,
Jacob Wyant,
Abraham Wandell,
James H. Young.

FIFTH COMPANY.

THIRD COMPANY WASHINGTON GUARDS.

Thomas F. Pleasants, Captain,
John C. Montgomery, First Lieutenant,
Francis W. Rawle, Second Lieutenant,
Richard Biddle, Ensign.

SERGEANTS.

1st. John B. Dickinson,
2d. John L. Howell,
3d. Samuel B. Harrison,

CORPORALS.

1st. Joseph Burn, jun.
2d. William Smith,
3d. George Willig, jun.

4th. Samuel L. Shober,
5th. Thomas Sparhawk,

4th. George W. Richards,
5th. John G. Williamson.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Alter,
Andrew Armstrong,
John P. Bankson,
Thomas Bell,
Daniel D. Bicknell,
James C. Biddle,
William Blackwood,
John Carrell, jun.
Robert Catherwood,
William Caldwell,
James B. Carson,
William S. Cox,
Jacob Clement,
James F. Claypoole,
David C. Claypoole,
David Correy,
Richard S. Dale,
Thomas B. Darrach,
William H. Dillingham,
Paul Durney,
Jacob Erringer,
S. Rhoads Fisher,
James Garrigues,
Elmslie Garrigues,
James Glentworth,
Charles Govett,
Robert Govett,
John T. Griffith,

William M. Gullager,
Jonathan Guest,
John H. Hampton,
William Hawkins,
Charles Haverstick,
Samuel Hildeburn,
James H. Hopkins,
Thomas M. Hopkinson,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hopkins, jun.
John H. Houston,
Joseph Israel,
Edward P. Jones,
John M. Kintera,
Thomas Lake,
David Lapsley, jun.
Charles Manigault,
Thomas A. Marshall,
Joseph P. McCorkle,
Ralph McClintock,
Benjamin Mitchell,
James A. Montgomery,
Samuel P. Montgomery,
William M. Mills,
Thomas W. Morris,
William Musser,
John W. Peters,
William Philpott,

Joseph R. Purlon,
A. G. Richard,
Allen Roberts,
William Rumsey,
Andrew Rumsey,
Joseph Rush,
John R. Shubert,
William Smith,
Charles Snowden,
Marshall B. Spring,
Washington Stewart,
Levi Taylor,
Robert Taylor,
William W. Thackara,
Benjamin A. Thomson,
John N. Tedd,
William Warrance,
Joseph Was-on,
Edmund C. Watnough,
John Weaver,
John F. Wells,
Thomas D. Condry,
Henry P. Coxe,
N. G. Malcolm,
George Russel, jun.
C. Wurtz,
Wm. W. McSparran.

SIXTH COMPANY.—INDEPENDENT BLUES.

Peter A. Browne, Captain.
James Campbell, First Lieutenant.
William Tempest, Second Lieutenant,
William W. Rayfield, Third Lieutenant.
Thomas Taylor, Ensign.

SERGEANTS.

1st. Thomas Patterson,
2d. Joseph Ballentine.
3d. John McKay,
4th. Alexander Murphy,
5th. Jacob Leidy,

CORPORALS.

1s. William Hilton,
2d. John Knox,
3d. Henry Nagel,
4th. James McLaughlin,
5th. Alexander Hemphill,
6th. James Kinny.

PRIVATES.

John W. Backhouse,
George Buchanan,
Henry Bolton,
Ringham Bingham,
Charles Brouster,
Aaron Bockius,
Jesse Bowers,
John Best,
Thomas Brock,
Alexander Brown,
John Clator,
Hugh Cassady,
William Ciddwell,
Charles Cochran,
John H. Cross,
J. Cunningham,
John Caldwell,
Daniel Cornwell, jun.
Edward Daly,
Charles Dougherty,
Henry Dicks,
William Eginton,
Henry Flanagan,
Edward Fletcher,
John Finn,
John Fox,
James Gibbons,
Casper Guldey,
Patrick Gilmore,
David Henderson,
John Hanna,
James Hagan,
James Holland,

F. Houck,
Henry Habernehl,
Abraham Hulings,
Alexander Henry,
Jared Irwin,
George W. Jones,
Andrew Jameson,
Henry Kugler,
James Louge,
Thomas Loti,
Joseph Lloyd,
George Lehr,
John Little,
Charles Little,
Samuel Lemmine,
Alexander McNeill,
Francis McCormick,
George D. Murdock,
Hugh Miller,
N. McKuley,
Peter Maley,
John McCartney,
John McMichael,
John McNally,
John McNulty,
Henry Monaghan,
Stephen M'Faden,
George McKnight,
Thomas McGee,
Simon Nickel,
John Odenheimer,
George Priest,
William Park,

Samuel Ross,
Morris Reese,
William Ryan,
Daniel Roberts,
Michael Reiley,
Bernard Rooney,
John Rutherford,
Aaron Snyder,
Abraham Snyder,
James Sisco,
James Shannon,
Peter Slatter,
Hugh Sloan,
David Thomas,
William Trumble,
George H. Freidey,
David Winebrenner,
Samuel Wister,
Joseph Wilson,
Jacob Wagner,
Stephen Ware,
Thomas Wise,
William Warnick,
Sammel Yohe,
Andrew Herriek,
Jacob Smith,
William Savidge,
Hugh McAlohan,
James North,
John B. Ware,
Thomas McGeaugh,
Joseph Moor,
Matthew Young.

MUSICIANS. Frederick Dentzell, Drummer.—Thomas Roy, Fifer.

SEVENTH COMPANY.

FIRST COMPANY UNION GUARDS.

William Mitchel, Captain,
Jacob Mitchell, First Lieutenant,
Dennis Cain, Second Lieutenant,
William McCollin, Third Lieutenant,
Frederick Hoffman, Ensign.

SERGEANTS.

1st. Benjamin Burden,
2d. Peter F. Fritcz,

CORPORALS.

1st. Theodore Screiber,
2d. William Allen,

3d. William Butcher,
4th. Michael Gross,
5th. Luke M'Clue,

3d. John Smith,
4th. William M'Ginley,
5th. William Thibault,
6th. John Branson.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Anderson,
John Aston,
Gowen Brown,
James Brady,
Joseph Brown,
Simon Borie,
Augustus Boulu,
James Barbazett,
Jacob Barbazett,
Thomas Brown,
Henry Brunner,
James Brown,
Aaron Davis,
Conrad Bomb,
John Barth,
Michael Bright,
Alexander Brady,
Thomas Bruee,
William Caruth,
Joseph Couden,
Joshua Carpenter,
Samuel Cowden,
Benjamin Comegys,
Joseph Coombs,
George Carpenter,
Jacob Grumbly,
Michael Curby,
Thomas A. Cressel,
Edward Cathrall,
George Deforest,

Benjamin Davis,
David Downie,
John Dutheyoy,
Samuel Devou,
Benjamin English,
George Eckfeldt,
Lewis H. Foot,
Adam Fries,
Paul Gold,
George Cravell,
Patrick Gray,
Jacob Gross,
Henry Hesslepoth,
Robert Haywood,
William Houck,
Isaiah Ivens,
Joseph Jones,
Anthony Kreider,
John Linton,
John Lutz,
Jacob Lutz,
John Lower,
Joseph Latourna,
David R. Mills,
John H. Meyers,
John Miles,
Henry M'Cormick,
John M'Ilhenney,
Richard M'Donald,
William M'Allister,
William S. Leacock,

Eli Newman,
Philip Poulain,
William Pickering,
James Porter,
George Payne,
John Pringle,
Joseph Poole,
George Rawlings,
Joseph Rhinehart,
William Robinson,
Peter Rumpf,
Samuel Reese,
David Ryan,
Samuel Stackhouse,
Nicholas Schreiner,
William Schreiner,
Joseph Shaw,
Samuel Smith,
John Strickland, jun.
James G. Steever,
William Stephenson,
Isaac Shubert,
Joseph Tacy,
John Tanier,
Thomas Thomas,
Charles Thatcher,
Edward Wallas,
Samuel Williamson,
John Wallis,
Jacob Yard,
S. Clayton.

EIGHTH COMPANY.

SECOND COMPANY UNION GUARDS.

Joseph Murray, Captain,
William Corselius, First Lieutenant,
John Stratton, Second Lieutenant,
Peter L. Ogle, Third Lieutenant,
Andrew Rodgers, Ensign.

SERGEANTS.

1st. Charles Decoster,
 2d. William Carson,
 3d. John Thomas,
 4th. Amos Howell,
 5th. John Horn,

CORPORALS.

1st. Andrew Headman,
 2d. Andrew W. Morrison,
 3d. Moses Keen,
 4th. William L. Hobson,
 5th. John Maley,
 6th. John House.

PRIVATES.

John Avis,
 Thomas Armstrong,
 John Bell,
 William Baen,
 George Benner,
 Michael Bourne,
 Thomas Bell,
 John Baker,
 John T. Clark,
 Samuel Caruthers,
 Lewis Countz,
 Hugh McCafferty,
 John Chrystler,
 Robert Childs,
 William H. Campbell,
 Charles Cramer,
 John Durr,
 Caleb Dennick,
 Joseph Davis,
 Jacob Fitzone,
 Anthony Fitzone,
 John Field,

George W. Fox,
 John Gryan,
 George Hough,
 Archibald Hays,
 Jacob Holahan,
 Robert Harvey,
 Jacob Headman,
 Peter Horn,
 Jacob Hellem,
 Frederick M. Irwin,
 Jesse Johnson,
 Howell Jones,
 Samuel James,
 Jacob Johnson,
 Robert Keith,
 Henry Laver,
 Samuel Lyndall,
 Daniel Lemau,
 Joseph Lauck,
 Daniel McMillin,
 William Moore,
 Conrad Merkle,

Thomas Maxfield,
 Thomas Mullin,
 John Nice,
 John H. Porter,
 Joseph Roberts,
 John Simpson,
 William Simmerel,
 Yerkes Souman,
 Henry Snyder,
 William Shute,
 Charles Smith,
 Thomas Tash,
 Samuel Witman,
 Henry Whiteman,
 Edward Wood,
 William West,
 John Fryer,
 Richard Miller,
 William Heppard,
 Ezra Shinn.



NINTH COMPANY.—STATE GUARDS.

Henry Meyers, Captain,
 Jacob H. Fiser, First Lieutenant,
 George Billington, Second Lieutenant,
 Alexander McCraher, Third Lieutenant,
 Daniel H. Miller, Ensign.

SERGEANTS.

1st. Andrew Geyer,
 2d. George Benners,
 3d. George Richards,
 4th. George Harman,
 5th. Jacob Heyberger,

CORPORALS.

1st. William Dungan,
 2d. Joseph F. Colladay,
 3d. Peter C. Meyers,
 4th. Thomas Worn,
 5th. Thomas M. Rush,
 6th. Jacob Burkard.

PRIVATES.

Nicholas Andrews,	John Hawze,	Robert Parham,
Hezekiah Buzby,	Joseph Hill,	William Pool,
Jacob Burrows,	Jacob Harman, jun.	Henry H. Pennell,
Henry Benners,	John Hamilton,	M'Kimmey Porter,
Tobias Bealer,	Henry Houpt,	Joseph S. Reilley,
William Bruce,	John Hollahan,	Alexander W. Reed, ✓
Peter Bartleson,	Nathan Jackaway,	John Rush,
John Buck,	John Kookagey,	Philip Riebsam,
John Brock, jun.	Joseph King,	Israel Roberts,
Stacy B. Barcroft,	Joseph Keyser,	Peter Snyder,
Isaac Barnes,	Isaiah Knight,	Samuel D. Sagers,
Joseph Bartholomew,	William D. Kennedy,	George Stout,
Charles Bicknell,	Samuel Keehmle,	William Skinner,
John Barry,	John Kreider,	Caleb Shinn,
Geo. W. Brackinridge,	Peter Lauderback,	Isaac Shunk,
William Colladay,	Peter Link,	Lawrence Shuster,
James Cooper, jun.	John Link,	Joseph Smith,
Walter A. Corry,	John Laskey,	Jacob Smith,
Thomas Christian,	Mordecai Lyons,	Joshua C. Seckel,
Joshua Comley,	Joseph A. M'Clintock,	Jacob Stinkle,
David W. Clark,	George G. Meyers,	Joseph Strock,
Jacob Clymer,	Smith Mills,	Peter Saunders,
Sallows Dunlap,	John Murphey,	Thomas H. Stinger,
Jonathan Everitt,	John Mingle, jun.	Jacob Slahter,
William Gravenstine,	John Morris,	Thomas Thomson,
Theodore Gillius,	Hugh S. Magee,	William Van Stovaren,
John Garrison,	Elijah Mitchell,	John A. Wiltstach,
Robert Gardiner,	Daniel M'Dowell,	William Weiss,
Jacob H. Gardiner,	Joseph G. Noxson,	Richard L. West,
Christian Godbright,	Daniel Newman,	John Warnock,
Courtier Goodwin,	Owen Owens,	Joseph Yeager,
James Hansell,	Samuel Peterson,	John Boyer.
Henry Hollibush,	John Pollock,	
Peter Hertzog,	Isacher Price,	

MUSICIANS.

Jeremiah Scanlon, Drummer. J. L. Benner, Fifer.

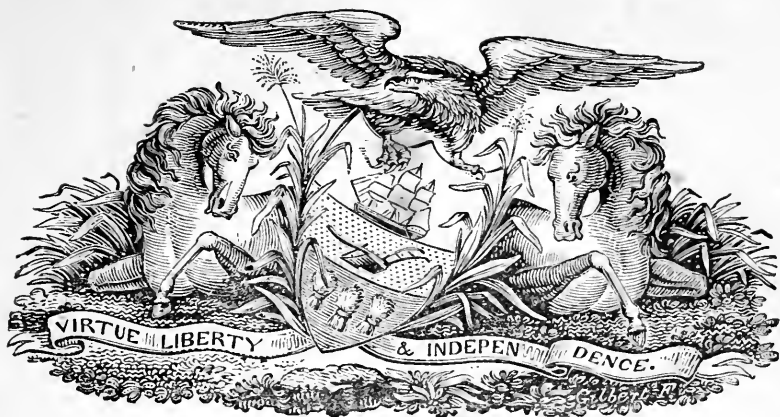


The Officers and Soldiers, whose names have been recorded on the **LISTS**, in the preceeding **MUSTER ROLLS**, fully justify the assertion, that if occasion had occurred, for them to exhibit their devotion to their Country, they would have added to the reputation of its Arms:—The alacrity with which, they repaired to their stations, and the Military spirit which prevailed at the time, authorises the conclusion, that should another war-like struggle occur, the **VOLUNTEER COMPANIES OF THIS CITY**, will not be in the **REAR**, in **DISCIPLINE**, **MILITARY SPIRIT**, AND **PATRIOTISM**.

Besides, the Military Gentlemen, who were on duty, in the several Camps, below the City, in 1814, a large body of citizens, (among them, a great number of Mechanics, of various descriptions) Volunteered their services, to build Fortifications, on the West bank of the Schuylkill, in order to give the enemy, should they approach on the West bank of the Delaware, a sufficiently, *warm reception!*—The alacrity, which characterised the *general turn out*, to erect FORT CRISPIN, near Gray's Ferry, prove, that in the hour of danger, party-spirit was hushed, and that only one sentiment, actuated the whole community.

Men, who voluntarily came forward, on such occasions, may not be equal to the forced marches, of a regular Army :—but, on their own soil, when in defence of their homes, their country, and their fire-sides, they will be INVINCIBLE!





MILITARY COMPANIES OF PHILADELPHIA, 1839.



The following is a List of the Volunteer Companies, attached to the several Regiments, of the First Brigade, First Division of PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA :—Together with the several Names of the Officers, commanding the Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, and Companies, and the estimated parading strength of the latter :

Major General of Division,	Robert Patterson,	
Brigadier General of First Brigade,	Andrew M. Prevost,	
“ “ 2d. “	John D. Goowin,	
Brigade Inspector, 1st. Brigade,	Chalkley Baker,	
“ “ 2d. “	Rudolph H. Bartle,	
First Regiment of Artillery,	Col. J. A. Pleasanton,	
“ “ “	Lt. Col. J. R. Murphy,	
“ “ “	Major F. Fritz,	
Companies. Lancers Cavalry, attached,	Captain Stille,	30 Members,
“ Junior Artillerists, “	“ F. Fritz,	30 “
“ State “ “	“ Bunner,	30 “
“ La Fayette “ “	“ Lt. Col. Barger,	25 “

First (German) Washington Guards,	"	Partsman,	-	40	"
2d, " " "	"	Kobler,	-	40	"
Jackson Artillerists,	-	McCahen,	-	40	"
102d. Regiment of Infantry, Col. Robert Patterson,					
Companies. 2d. State Fencibles,		Captain Murray,		30	"
" Cadwalader Blues,	-	" Menzies,		25	"
" Montgomery Hibernia Greens	"	Dickson,		35	"
" Hibernia Greens,	-	" Elsegood,		35	"
" La Fayette Light Guards,		Lieut. Peeris,	-	25	"
108th. Regiment of Infantry,					
" " "		Col. James Page,			
" " "		Lieut. Col. W. C. Patterson,			
" " "		Major W. W. Weeks,			
Companies. State Fencibles,	-	Captain James Page,	45	M.	
" Washington Blues,	-	" W. C. Patterson,	35	"	
" National Troop Cavalry, attached,	-		20	"	
128th Regiment of Infantry,					
" " "		Col. C. G. Childs,			
" " "		Major Geo. Cadwalader,			
Companies. Washington Grays,		Captain Childs,	50	M.	
" Philadelphia " "	-	" Cadwalader,	50	"	
" National " "	-	" P. Fritz,	50	"	

UN-ATTACHED COMPANIES.

City Troop Cavalry,	-	Captain Hart,	-	35	M.
Union Fencibles,	-	" Lee,	-	50	"
German Washington Guards,	-	" Bohlen,	-	40	"
Mechanic's Rifle,	-	" Moore,	-	30	"
Penntownship Guards	-	" Lutz,	-	25	"
Munroe Guards,	-	" Streper,	-	35	"
Governor's Guards,	-	" White,	-	35	"
German Washington Rifle,	-	" Bethmer,	-	35	"
Washington Highland Rifle,	-	" Walker,	-	25	"

The County Troops, Millin Guards, Germantown Blues, Roxborough Volunteers, and La Fayette Light Infantry, are located in the County :—They are all Active Volunteer Companies,

☞ The above List comprises only, the disciplined, and efficient, active Military Force, of the County of Philadelphia ; and probably, the Officers and men, will number from 12 to 1,500, capable of being concentrated in their action, within a very short time. Beside these, the undisciplined militia of the

City and County, will probably, furnish as large a Body.

The number thus enumerated, would be greatly increased, in case of actual danger, for those who are exempted by age, would be, on such occasions; as many were, (in the last war) foremost, in the ranks of enterprise and danger, for the good of their Country.

It will be remembered no doubt, that the military spirit of this City, in the late War, of 1812, was beyond all praise ;— That the Draft of 1812, was promptly met, by such men as Girard, who it is said marched out, on that occasion, and that Biddle, Cadwalader, Patterson, and a host of other Patriots, were foremost, at the post of danger.

Philadelphia, July, 4, 1833.



PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE Twentieth Annual Report, of the Controllers of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, is deeply interesting to the Citizens, and the community at large, exhibiting, as it does, the absolute success, of the System of Public INSTRUCTION, in the First District of Pennsylvania, and showing greater activity, increased accommodations, and a larger number of pupils, in all the Departments of this important establishment, than any previous Report has disclosed. It will be seen, by the following table, that the number of pupils, (including those in the primary schools) is SEVENTEEN THOUSAND, instructed throughout the Year, at an annual expense of \$1 75 per scholar, which average cost includes books, stationary, fuel, &c. It should be remembered, that, small as this charge is, for the instruction of the pupils, a large portion of the annual expenditure, was appropriated to permanent Improvements, enlarging the edifices, rebuilding, &c. Indeed, of the whole sum, of ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY ONE THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY DOLLARS, AND TWENTY ONE CENTS, expended in one year, NINETY SEVEN THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS, AND SIXTY NINE CENTS, is to be charged to the New School Houses, and THIRTEEN THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED AND THREE DOLLARS, AND FIFTY SIX CENTS, to Real Estate.

The following TABLE furnishes a correct Distribution of the Scholars, at present, in the care of this Board of CONTROLLERS :

SCHOOL HOUSES.

FIRST SECTION.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
North Western	272	267	255	794
South Eastern	227	225	247	799

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Locust Street	291	200		491
Lombard St. (color'd)	190	251		441
Model School	184	196	257	635
Schuylkil School	120	137		257

SECOND SECTION.

Third St. School	233	169		402
New Market St.	220	197		417
Color'd School				139

THIRD SECTION.

Catharine Street	286	290		585
Reed Street	222	222		444
Carpenter St.	182			182

FOURTH SECTION.

Buttonwood St.	286	194		580
Fair Mount.	100	95		195
Francisville	86	73		159

NINTH SECTION.

Moyamensing.	300	250	284	798
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TENTH SECTION.

Master Street	264	244	381	889
Palmer Street	251	196		447
Sixty Primary Schools, aver- aging each, 90 scholars }				5,400
Outer Sections, estimated at				2,946
Total,	3,718	3,315	1,388	17,000

The entire number of Primary, or Infant Schools, contemplated by the Controllers, has now been established, amounting to SIXTY, and containing, it is believed, nearly SIX THOUSAND Scholars. The wise policy of this measure, continues to manifest itself; and the effects produced by it, not only in gathering up those infants and very young children, who would otherwise receive no instruction, but in relieving the larger schools from pupils who have hitherto, only embarrassed the teachers, and the more advanced learners, are striking, and have been noticed, with special approbation, by the committee of our legislature, at their recent visit.

Since the last Report, the Board has succeeded in procuring, a spacious lot, in an eligible and central situation, for the purposes of the High School; the corner stone of this building, was laid on the 19th day of September, 1837, and it is expected, that it may be completed, and the School organised, during the coming summer. To this structure, the liberal grant of funds, by the State, during the session of 1836—37, has enabled the Controllers to add a most important and valuable improvement, in the construction of an Astronomical Observatory, and in a collection of Instruments, superior in character and finish, to most, (if not to any), now existing in our country. Some of these, have been ordered, and are now, in the course of preparation in Europe.

A simple enumeration of the Buildings erected, or improved, will exhibit sufficiently, the great gain in the Department, of preparation, for enlarged usefulness, and explain the chief cause, of our augmented expenditure.

It is confidently expected by the friends of General and Public EDUCATION, that the PUBLIC SCHOOLS will constantly gain favor with all classes of society, especially, since the establishment of a HIGH SCHOOL, in the charge of distinguished Preceptors, with ample means to instruct those Pupils, who have been advanced in the inferior public schools:—And the time may come, when it will be esteemed an honor, to have been EDUCATED in the FREE SCHOOLS of Philadelphia.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS,

In the charge of highly talented individuals, of both sexes, are established for instruction, in the Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Needle-Work, and every other branch, embraced in a **POLISHED EDUCATION**:——These **ACADEMIES**, and **BOARDING SCHOOLS** are amply patronised by those, who know how to esteem the Qualities of their Teachers.



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE origin of this University, was from a Charity School, and an Academy, which were chartered and endowed, in 1753. In 1779, it was erected into a College; and in 1789, into a University. Subsequently, they were separated, the College was revived; but again, in 1791, they were re-united, and have continued so, ever since.

It embraces an Academical Department, in which, the usual College Course, of **FOUR YEARS**, is pursued, and a Medical Department, being the most ancient, and most respectable, in the country. The Students come from every part of the Union, and generally number upwards of 400.

There is connected with the University, a most extensive **MUSEUM**; and the Philosophical and Chemical Apparatuses, are upon the richest scale, of any similar Institution, in the land. The Chemical Department is equal to any in the world.

Many Students have already gone out, to gather fame, amongst their fellow-men, who may perchance, read this description, and whose memories will be refreshed, by the scenes of their **ALMA MATER**, with that Holy Enthusiasm, which ever clings to the Graduate, amid the varied vicissitudes of after-life.*

*J. T. BOWEN's Lithographic Press, No. 94, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Buildings of this Institution, are erected, in what is called (by mechanics) "the rough cast style." They are situated in Ninth Street, between Market and Chesnut Streets.

The Classical Department, and the various Schools, in connection with this Institution, are now, in a most successful condition, having in the Freshmen, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior Classes, each, from FORTY to FIFTY Scholars. The Public Exhibitions, of the Classes, have of late, attracted much attention, and given great satisfaction ;—and the annual Commencements of the Classical and Medical Departments, draw large concourses, of the fashionable and literary inhabitants of this City, to witness the progress of their favorite Institution.

JOHN LUDLOW, D. D. Provost.

HENRY REED, HENRY VETHAKE,
Rev. Dr. WILEY, A. J. BACHE,

Professors.

In the Medical Department, the high character of the UNIVERSITY, as the oldest and most distinguished School in this Country, is still maintained, and her Medical Halls are thronged, by Students, from every State and Territory of the Union ; and also, by Students, from Foreign Countries.

The following are the distinguished Gentlemen, holding the several Professor's Chairs :

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M. D. Professor, of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica.

ROBERT HARE, M. D. Professor of Chemistry.

SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D. Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

HUGH L. HODGE, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics, and of the Diseases of Women and Children.

WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D. Professor of Surgery.

WILLIAM E. HORNER, M. D. Professor of Anatomy, and Dean, of the Medical Faculty.

JAMES B. TRUETT, Janitor.

At a Commencement of the Medical Department, on the 5th of April, 1839, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY EIGHT Gentlemen, received the DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE :—And the number of Gentlemen, attending the Class of the last Session, exceeded FOUR HUNDRED. The Preparatory Schools, the Classical, and the Medical Departments have in attendance (collectively) EIGHT HUNDRED STUDENTS.



JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THIS growing Institution was established by the enterprising exertions of Doctor GEORGE M'CLELLAN, a distinguished Surgeon, of this City—and a number of his Medical friends, about fifteen years since ; it was at that time, a branch of the Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, in this State.—The first Sessions were held in Prune Street Theatre, altered and adapted to the purpose ; since that time, a capacious edifice has been erected, in Tenth Street, near George St. and this Building has been recently altered, and much improved, by the introduction of heated air and gas lights.

Two Lecture Rooms, for Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, &c. capable of containing about THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY STUDENTS, a MUSEUM, with specimens in excellent order, a large Dissecting Room, and several smaller departments, used for a Dispensary, and other purposes.

The present Organization of the Jefferson Medical College, has placed the President, and Board of Trustees, entirely independent of the Classical Institution, at Cannonsburg.

The following distinguished Gentlemen, are the Officers and Professors, of Jefferson Medical College :

ASHBEL GREEN, D. D. L. L. D. President.

GRANVILLE S. PATTISON, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy.

JOHN REVERE, M. D. Prof. of the Practice of Medicine.

GEORGE M'CLELLAN, M. D. Professor of Surgery.

JACOB GREEN, M. D. Professor of Chemistry.

SAMUEL CALHOUN, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D. Professor of Phisiology,
and the Institutes of Medicine.

SAMUEL McCLELLAN, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics, and
the Diseases of Women and Children.

WILLIAM WATSON, Janitor.

☞ The Class at this Institution, for many years, has averaged, from 200 to 300 Students: And the number of Graduates, at the last Commencement, was about **NINETY**, embracing in the list, gentlemen from various States and Territories, and from the adjoining Provinces of Great Britain.



AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

THIS Institution was formed in 1769, by the union of two other Literary Associations, that had previously subsisted, in Philadelphia: One of these, bearing the same title, was instituted in 1743; the other, the “American Society, for promoting useful knowledge,” was established in 1766, and at the time of the union, consisted of Seventy-Eight Fellows, and Sixty-Nine corresponding Members.

The Society was incorporated in 1780, and in 1786, received from Mr. **JOHN HYACINTH De MAGELLAN**, of London, 200 Guineas, to establish a Fund, the interest of which, was to be appropriated, as Rewards to those, who made discoveries, in Astronomy, Navigation, and Natural Philosophy, competition for the premiums, being open to all Nations. This Fund has been so managed, as to produce an annual surplus, and the premiums now awarded, of which, a number has been bestowed, are of value, not less than **TWENTY** nor more than **TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS**, which may be taken in money, or a gold medal, at the option of the candidate, who also is entitled, to a

suitable Diploma. Several volumes, in 4to, of the transactions, have been published, containing papers highly creditable, to the literary fame of their authors, and the Society.

Aided by the liberal donations of a number of the friends of science, both in Europe and America, the Society erected a commodious building, in 1785, at the northeast corner of Independence Square, where they regularly hold their Meetings.

The Society meets on the **FIRST** and **THIRD FRIDAYS**, of every Month, from **OCTOBER**, to **MAY** inclusive, and on the **THIRD FRIDAYS**, of the other four Months.

The **LIBRARY** of the Society is extensive, and annually increasing. The Society has likewise, an extensive collection of **MINERALS**, from all Quarters of the world, scientifically arranged.

At some of the Meetings of the Society, which are often held, for the perusal of Foreign Journals, &c. Members may introduce friends or strangers.

PETER S. DUPONCEAU, L. L. D. President.

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M. D. Vice President.



GIRARD COLLEGE.

THIS Magnificent Institution is pleasantly situated, on a Tract of Land, containing **FORTY FIVE ACRES**, in the northwestern environs of Philadelphia, about one mile, from the incorporated limits of the City.

The principal entrance to the establishment, will be, on the south line of the lot, immediately opposite the centre building. This entrance forms the termination of a broad avenue, leading from the City ; it consists of two octagonal lodges, with gates and piers, which, together occupy, a front of **ONE HUNDRED AND NINE FEET**.

The college buildings are situated, on lines parallel with the

city streets, presenting their principal fronts, to the north, and the south; they consist, of a centre edifice, which is devoted, exclusively, to the purposes of education, and two "out buildings" on each side, for the residence, and accommodations of the Professors, teachers, and scholars.

The centre building, which forms the principal, and most imposing object, is composed in the Corinthian order of architecture: It is surrounded by thirty-four columns, supporting an entablature, after the manner of the Greek temples; the columns rest upon a basement, of eight feet high, composed of a continuous flight of marble steps, surrounding the whole building: Each column is six feet in diameter at the bottom of the shaft, and fifty-five feet high, including the capital and the base; the shafts are composed of FRUSTRA, from three to six feet in height; the base is three feet high, and its greatest diameter, nine feet two inches; the height of the capital is eight feet ten inches; and its extreme width, eight feet four inches.

The whole height of the entablature, is sixteen feet; each end of the building is finished with a pediment, of eighteen feet elevation, making the entire height of the edifice, from the ground, to the apex of the roof, 97 feet.

The dimensions of the platform, upon which the columns rest, is 160 feet, by 216 feet 6 inches, leaving a passage round the CELLA of the building, in the clear of the columns, of fifteen feet.

At each end of the cella, there is a door of entrance, sixteen feet wide, and thirty-two feet high, in the clear, ornamented with massive architraves, and surrounded by a sculptured cornice, supported by consoles: The stones, composing the cornices, are each, in one entire piece of marble, twenty-five feet in length; each of the doors open into a vestibule, 26 feet wide, by forty-eight feet long, the ceiling of which, is supported by eight marble columns, and eight ante, of the Ionic order: These vestibules are repeated, as lobbies, in the second story, and the ceiling is supported in the same manner, by Corinthian columns.

The stairways are situated, in the four corners of the building, and receive the principal part of their light, from the roof.

On each floor, or story, there are rooms, of fifty feet square, in the clear ; the ceilings of the two first stories, are groin-arched, and those of the third story are vaulted, in the form of a dome, and crowned, with a sky-light, of twenty feet in diameter ; all the sky-lights are so formed, as not to protrude above the roof.

The floors and stairways, throughout the building, are composed of marble, and no wood is used, except for doors and windows.

The whole building is to be warmed, by means of furnaces, built in the cellar ; flues for ventilation, are constructed, in the interior walls, having their apertures at the apex of the arch, in each room,

The “ out buildings ” are each, fifty-two feet wide, and one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and three stories high ; the eastern-most building, being (exclusively) devoted, to the use of the Professors, is divided into four separate and distinct houses, with all the conveniencies of private dwellings ; the remaining three buildings are intended, for the residence, and accommodation of the scholars, and their attendents.

It is known, that this magnificent structure, is **FOUNDED** upon the munificent bequest of **STEPHEN GIRARD**, who gave, at his death, **TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**, and a further amount, (if necessary) to build it, and support its students, afterwards. It is to remain, forever, a College for **ORPHANS** ; to impart to them, the imperishable blessings of **EDUCATION**, through all the ages, that are to come.

T. U. WALTER, Esq. of this City, is the distinguished Architect, whose plan was adopted, by the City Councils, and under whose able superintendence, the whole goes forward, not only as the ever-enduring **MONUMENT** of **GIRARD**, but to perpetuate, the **TASTE** and **GENIUS**, of its able and worthy **ARCHITECT**.

An extract from the last REPORT, of the Progress of the buildings of GIRARD COLLEGE, up to January, 1839, states,

That all the rooms, contemplated in the main building, have been arched in; the centres of the ground arches have been removed, and the stability of the masonry, has fully equalled the most ardent expectations of the scientific architect. It is contemplated, to surround the whole establishment of the Girard College, (over forty-five acres,) with a substantial wall, of masonry, fourteen feet high, which is to be surmounted with an iron railing, all of which, is estimated to cost, (when completed) from ONE TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The situation of this College, is above the summit-level of the basins, at Fair Mount, and in order to supply it with water, from the Schuylkill, a forcing pump is to be attached, and a building, containing a reservoir, above the level of the College, is to be suitably located: This building is intended, to be used also, as a department, for washing, ironing, &c. &c.

☞ The City Councils have recently, appropriated 300,000 DOLLARS, for the erection of this COLLEGE, during the year 1839.

☞ The appropriation, by Girard's Will, of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to this College, did not include, the immensely valuable property, formerly known, as PEEL HALL, on which it is situated.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, L. L. D. President,
of the Board of Trustees.

ALEXANDER D. BACHE, President,
of the College.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was first formed, in 1771. Another was established, in 1790, which, after a short time, was united with the former, under the title of “**THE PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL SOCIETY.**” The members are either honorary, or Junior, and include, among their number, many native and foreign physicians, of distinction. During the winter season, when the City is visited by a large number of Medical students, this Society holds a **Weekly Meeting**, on every **WEDESDAY EVENING**, for the purpose of initiating Junior, and other new members ; and transacting the usual business ; after which, a dissertation, on some subject, connected with the science of Medicine is read, by some one of the members of the Society, which, at the close of the lecture, is subject to the discussion, of such of the members, as may choose to participate in the debate.

These lectures are extremely interesting to medical students, and Junior members of the medical profession, comprising, in the course of the winter, some of the most novel, and interesting topics, included in the range of practical medicine. The sessions of the Society, are held in the Hall, of the College of Pharmacy, in Zane Street.

THOMAS HARRIS, M. D. President.

REYNELL COATES, M. D. } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D. }



COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

This Association was formed, in the year 1787, and in operation, in 1789, for the purpose of advancing the science of Medicine : Observing the effect of seasons, different climates, and particular locations, on the human body : Recording the improvements, especially in **MEDICAL SCIENCE**, and the progress of the **ARTS**, and generally, opening, and enlarging, all the avenues to **KNOWLEDGE**. The College has, occasionally, published extracts, from the records of their transactions.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

A number of gentlemen, associated themselves, in 1806, under the title of the **AMERICAN BOTANIC SOCIETY** :—Afterwards, they assumed the title of the **LINNEAN SOCIETY**, intending to open a wider range, in **NATURAL SCIENCE**, than their first title indicated.



SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

In 1810, an Association was formed, entitled, "**THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS OF THE UNITED STATES**," with the view of disseminating the elementary principles of the Arts ; and in May, of that year, Mr. **LATROBE**, delivered the First annual **ADDRESS**.



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

This important Institution was incorporated, by the **STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA**, **FOR THIRTY YEARS**, from the 18th of February, 1836, with a Capital, of **THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS** ; a measure, highly characteristic, of the wisdom, and fore-sight of her Legislature, and one, that has secured to the City and State, all the advantages, flowing from the active employment of the large Capital, invested in the late Bank of the United States, at that time, about to cease, its lawful actions, as a monied Institution.

In 1837, from various causes, a **SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS** occurred, throughout the United States, and the action of this Bank, in conjunction with the distinguished Finan-

ciers of Philadelphia, and the Country generally, in maintaining an equilibrium in our currency, and finally, a **RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS** won for the **INSTITUTION**, an almost universal concession, of its distinguished **UTILITY**.

The enlarged operations of the Bank, through **AGENCIES**, established in several of the **States**, and **ONE PRINCIPAL AGENCY, IN LONDON**, secures, for Merchants of this City, and the Commercial Interests of the Country generally, many facilities, in the payments for **GOODS**, and sale of **STOCK**, which were much wanted, by the constantly growing importance, especially, of our foreign transactions.

BANK DIRECTORS, FOR 1839.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Dunlap, | 11. John Connell, |
| 2. John J. Vanderkemp, | 12. Manuel Eyre, |
| 3. John Bohlen, | 13. Ambrose White, |
| 4. Caleb Cope, | 14. Richard Price, |
| 5. Cheyney Hickman, | 15. Matthew Newkirk, |
| 6. John A. Brown, | 16. John Andrew Shulze, |
| 7. Joseph R. Ingersoll, | 17. Thomas Smith, |
| 8. Richard Alsop, | 18. Richard B. Jones, |
| 9. Joseph Cabot, | 19. George Sheaff. |
| 10. Lewis Waln, | 20. John Kirkbride. |

THOMAS DUNLAP, President.

J. COWPERTHWAIT, Cashier.

JOHN ANDREWS, 1st. Assistant Cashier.

— — — 2d. “ “

HERMAN COPE, 3d. “ “



Officers of **DISCOUNT**, and **DEPOSIT**, in Pennsylvania :

Pittsburg, **JAMES CORRY**, Cashier.

New Brighton, (Beaver Co.) **W. H. DENNY**, “

Erie. **P. BENSON**, “

BANK AGENCIES.

London,	SAMUEL JAUDON, Esq.
Boston,	S. FROTHINGHAM.
New York, Bank of U. S.	M. ROBINSON, President.
Mobile,	GEORGE POE, Jun.
St. Louis,	H. S. COXE
N. Orleans, Merchant's Bk.	W. W. FRAZER.

The splendid marble edifice, in which the business of this Institution is transacted, is situated in one of the finest locations in the City, having two fronts, one on the north, facing Chesnut Street, and one, on the south, facing Library Street, each ornamented, with eight heavy fluted columns, of the Doric order, supporting a heavy entablature, of the same order. It stands entirely isolated, and the light is received, in the principal bank-room, and other apartments, from the sides, facing east and west.

The ascent to the vestibule on Chesnut Street, is made, by a range of marble steps, of the entire width of the front of the Bank, and on Library Street, by a similar range of steps, obstructed at the entrance, by an ornamented iron railing.

The view of the Bank, from Chesnut Street is greatly IMPROVED, by its elevation and recession, from the Street, and in connection with the new edifice of marble, recently erected, for the PHILADELPHIA BANK, forms a spectacle, highly satisfactory, to the connoisseur in architecture.

At night, the front on Chesnut Street, is illuminated by gas lights, placed in the rear of the columns, which has a very agreeable effect, and presents it as an object that cannot escape attention, at all times. The front, on Library Street, has been much improved, by the recent erection of an edifice, on each side of the Bank, designed as residences, for officers of the Bank, so arranged in their architectural proportions, as to enrich the appearance of the front of the Bank, on this street.

The original cost of this edifice, and the property on which it is situated, was nearly FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.



THE OLD BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,

Was located in South Third Street, below Chesnut Street, and after the cessation of its charter, in 1811, it was occupied by the late STEPHEN GIRARD, as his Banking House, until his demise, at which time, by his WILL, it became the property of the City. It is now occupied, by the GIRARD BANK.

This building has an elegant portico, with fluted (marble) pillars, of the Corinthian order, on the sides of which are wings, with pilasters, the whole front being faced with marble, and the portico on the front and sides, having an ample range of marble steps. The cornice and pediment, are of wood work, and support an American Eagle. The building of this elegant edifice, was commenced, in 1795, and it was the first public structure, erected with a portico and pillars, in Philadelphia. Its appearance has been recently, much improved, by suitable repairs.



THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This elegant edifice is built entirely of marble, from an adjoining county, its principal front is on Second Street, and its rear on Dock Street, from both of which, it recedes sufficiently to shew to advantage, two porticos, each formed by six marble columns, of the Ionic order. The principal banking room is forty-five feet in diameter, and it is covered with a marble roof; some of the blocks, comprising which, are of seven tons weight, and surmounted with a cupola, with eight windows, which assists in

lighting the banking room. The staircases are all of marble, and the whole interior, except the doors, windows, floors, and counters, are incombustible. This building has been much admired, by strangers and connoisseurs, for its correct proportions, and general effect.

PHILADELPHIA BANK.

This building has an elegant portico, with fluted columns of the Corinthian order, resting on a base, and flanked with wings, all of fine marble. The basement is occupied for merchants' Stores, and the banking rooms are in the Second Story. This bank, in connexion with the bank of the United States, forms one of the greatest ornaments of Philadelphia, and reflects great credit on WILLIAM STRICKLAND, Esq. the architect of the two elegant structures, above mentioned. The site of this bank was formerly occupied by a durable structure, in pure Gothic style.

LOCATION, AND CAPITAL OF BANKS.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK.

Second Street, near Walnut. Incorporated 30th of March, 1793. Capital, \$2,500,000.

Joseph P. Norris, President.

Joseph Trotter, Cashier.

Agencies are established in Tennessee, Virginia, and also, in several parts of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA BANK.

S. W. Corner of Chesnut and Fourth Streets. Incorporated in 1804. Capital \$2,000,000.

John Read, President.

John B. Trevor, Cashier.

GIRARD BANK.

Third Street, below Chesnut. Chartered, in 1832 : Extended
1836. Capital, \$5,000 000.

James Schott, President.

W. D. Lewis, Cashier.

SCHUYLKILL BANK.

Market and Sixth Streets. Chartered 1814. Capital, \$1,000,000.

William Meredith, President.

Hosea J. Levis, Cashier.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK.

Chesnut, near Fourth Street, north side. Incorporated 1824.

Capital, \$1,250,000.

Joseph Tagert, President,

William Patton, Jr. Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

North side of Chesnut Street, west of Third Street. Chartered
by Congress, 1781. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Henry Nixon, President.

Henry Hollingsworth, Cashier.

 This is the oldest BANK, in the United States.

MECHANICS' BANK,

(Of the City and County, of Philadelphia.)

West side of South Third Street, near Market. Chartered
1814. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Lemuel Lamb, President.

J. B. Mitchell, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

North side of Market Street, east of Third Street. Chartered
1814. Renewed 1836. Capital, . . . \$1,000,000.

James Dundas, President.

Benjamin P. Smith, Cashier.

BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

North side of Vine, near Third Street. Incorporated 1813.
Capital, \$500,000.

Jonathan Knight, President.

R. L. Pitfield, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS & MECHANICS' BANK.

N. W. corner of Vine and Third Streets. Chartered 1832.
Capital, . . . \$600,000.

Thomas H. Craige, President.

James Hunt, Cashier.

WESTERN BANK.

South side of Market Street, above Ninth. Chartered 1832.
Capital, \$500,000.

George Troutman, President.

M. E. Israel, Cashier.

MOYAMENSING BANK.

Southeast corner of Second and Chesnut Streets. Incorporated
1832. Capital, . . . \$250,000.

Joseph Solms, President,

J. Heston, Cashier.

BANK OF PENN TOWNSHIP.

N. W. corner of Sixth and Vine Streets. Incorporated 1826.

Capital, \$250,000.

Elijah Dallett, President.

Jacob Frick, Cashier.



SOUTHWARK BANK.

Second Street, below South Street. Chartered 1825.

Capital, \$250,000.

I. Sparks, President.

Joseph S. Smith, Cashier.



KENSINGTON BANK.

(Situated in Kensington.)

Chartered for 15 years, from 1836. Capital, . \$250,000.

Jonathan Wainwright, President.

Charles Keen, Cashier.



STATE BANK OF CAMDEN, (N. J.)

(Office, No. 12 Church Alley.)

Chartered 1812. Capital, \$300,000.

Richard M. Cooper, President

Robert W. Ogden, Cashier.

Many of the buildings occupied by the foregoing banks, are structures highly ornamental to the neighborhood, in which they are located, especially the Commercial, the Mechanics, and the Southwark Bank, each of which have marble fronts ; and the isolated situations of the Penn Township and the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Banks, render them neat and ornamental.

☞ It will also be seen, by the foregoing list of Banks in this City, that the aggregate Bank Capital of Philadelphia, is **FIFTY THREE MILLIONS, AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS**, an amount, that must secure to the Capital of this **COMMERCIAL EMPORIUM**, its due influence in all Financial **OPERATIONS**.

☞ It will likewise be noticed, that the Capital of several of the Banks, is sufficiently extensive for them to afford powerful auxiliary aid to the Bank of the United States, in maintaining a **SOUND CURRENCY** throughout the Country, a measure, that must be desirable, to **ALL SOUND BANKING INSTITUTIONS**, and one, that the Banks of Philadelphia have already shown their power and disposition, to secure.

☞ The Bank Capital of Philadelphia is so large, and so judiciously exercised, that her commercial prosperity may be considered, as based on the broadest and most permanent **FOUNDATION**.



STATE HOUSE.

In the early days of Pennsylvania History, her Legislature held their Sessions in private houses ; the first place occupied for that purpose, was situated in Front Street, above Mulberry Street, on the bank side ; and for many years a house, situated in Front Street, below Walnut was occupied for the same purpose. In 1729, the Legislature resolved to build, for their particular accommodation, the present venerable Structure, situated on the south side of Chesnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and appointed Commissioners, to purchase the ground, and execute the design of the Assembly, which was completed in 1735, at a cost of **SIX THOUSAND POUNDS**, Pennsylvania currency.


It was originally ornamented with a Steeple, which having decayed, was removed, about the close of the Revolutionary War; and the base of the steeple continued to present to view, the naked tower, until 1828, when the present steeple was erected, after the design of the original structure.

In this building the Congress of the United States (when Philadelphia was not in possession of the English) sat, during the war of the revolution, up to 1782, at which time, a few soldiers becoming clamorous for their pay, it was deemed prudent to sit in another place. Congress sat in the East Room of the first story, recently restored to its primitive appearance, and ornamented with a **STATUE, OF THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY:—** In this Room the **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE** was passed, on the 4th of July, 1776, (afterwards proclaimed, from the State House steps) and the **CONVENTION**, that formed the **CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES**, held their Sessions, in 1787. The Political Association, which will be excited by this Hall, will swell every Patriotic Heart, and the glorious prospects of this country, and the influence that she will exert, on the nations of the earth, will be referred to transactions within its venerated Walls. The West Room on the same floor, is now occupied for the Sessions of the Mayor's Court; and the rooms formerly occupied by **PEALE'S MUSEUM**, in the Second story, are now used for the sittings of the District and Circuit **COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

In the steeple is placed a superior Clock, made by Mr. **LUKENS**, which indicates the **TIME**, with accuracy, and records it, on a **GROUND GLASS DIAL**, capable of being **ILLUMINATED** at night.—The hours are struck on a very heavy **BELL**, fixed in the steeple, which is also used, to indicate the existence and direction of **FIRES**, to ascertain which, and give the **ALARM**, a Watchman is always in the steeple.

The following arrangement is employed, to give intelligence to the citizens, of the **DIRECTION OF FIRES.**

REGULATIONS OF THE STATE HOUSE BELL.

 When the fire is in the vicinity of the State House, the Bell is struck rapidly, without any distinct intermission. When North of the State House, **ONE** blow is given, with a distinct pause, between each repetition. When South, **Two** blows are given. When East, **THREE**. When West, **FOUR**. When the Fire is North-east, **ONE** blow is given, followed by a distinct pause, then **THREE** blows, in quick succession. When North-west, **ONE, FOUR**. When South-east, **Two, THREE**. When South-west, **Two, FOUR**.

Besides, the **BELL** employed for the foregoing purposes, the old bell, cast purposely for the edifice, when first erected, is carefully preserved in the tower of the steeple. This Bell was cast, many years before the Declaration of Independence, and bears upon it the following inscription, **PROPHETIC OF ITS USE, TO ANNOUNCE THAT IMPERISHABLE MANIFESTO !** “Proclaim **LIBERTY**, throughout this Land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.”

LEVITICUS, XXV. chap. v. 10.

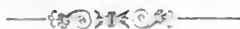


OFFICES OF THE COURTS.

On each side of the State House is erected, buildings of two stories in height, having the appearance of wings to the main building ;—these are occupied, (even to the cellars) as Offices for Law Courts, and Depositories for the Records, and Documents, in relation to the County of Philadelphia : Their crowded condition, as well as the inadequate accommodation, which the Courts of Law now have, indicate the necessity, of a speedy erection of **NEW Court Houses, Offices of Courts, &c.**

COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

On the South-west corner of Independence Square is erected, a brick building, two stories in height, intended for the County, District, Criminal, Oyer and Terminer, and Supreme COURTS, of Pennsylvania. It has two Court Rooms in each story, and contains also a room, for the use of the LAW LIBRARY, of the gentlemen of the PHILADELPHIA BAR.



COUNCIL CHAMBERS, MAYOR'S OFFICES, &c.

On the North-east corner of Independence Square is situated, the building designed to accommodate the City Councils, the Mayor, Police Officers, and other Functionaries, connected with the administration of the City Government. This building, as well as that on the opposite corner, is ornamented with a cupola and vane, and immediately in its rear, on Fifth Street, is erected the HALL of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, now occupied by the ATHENAEUM, and that Institution.

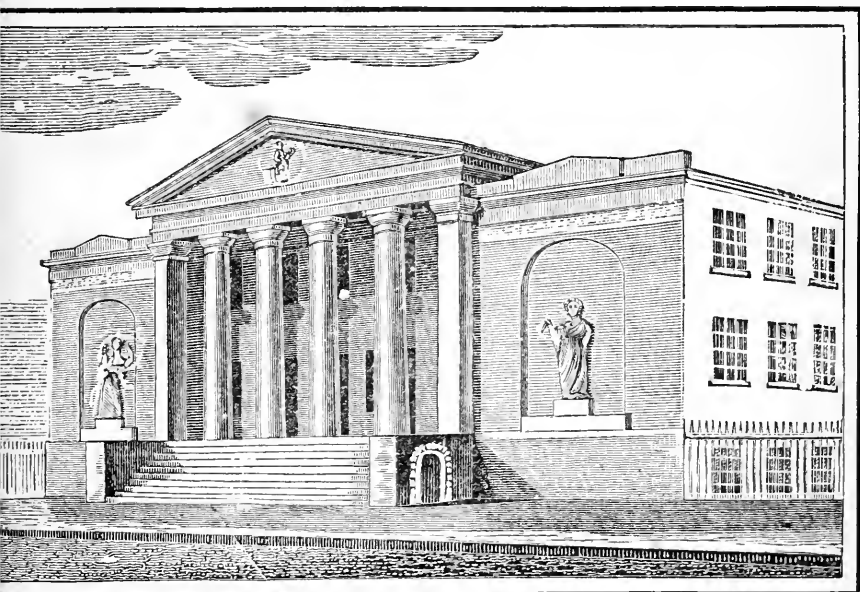


INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

Immediately South of the Old State House, on which it fronts, stands Independence Square, so named, in consequence of the DECLARATION having been (publicly) made from the steps of the State House. This Square is laid out in straight, and serpentine walks; and greatly improved, with many valuable, and ornamental, aged, and young Trees, in a state of good preservation. It is laid out in grass-plats, and surrounded by an iron railing, with principal entrances, with marble gate posts, on Walnut and Chesnut Streets.

From the Steeple of the State House, interesting (Panoramic) Views of the City, Public Squares, River Delaware, and beautiful scenery, of the surrounding country, have been taken, and published by Mr. J. T. BOWEN, at his Lithographic press, in Walnut Street, near Fourth.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.



This Benevolent Institution was incorporated, in 1821, and the building erected for the accommodation of its interesting inmates, was completed in the autumn of 1825. It is located at the corner of Broad and Pine Streets, and the building presents a portico with four columns, and two pilasters, of the Doric order, on each side of which, is a wing, extending back, the whole being built of stone. The Institution has constantly continued to thrive, having received aid from this State, and provision having been made by New Jersey, and Maryland, for the accommodation of

the indigent Deaf and Dumb of those States. Additional buildings have recently been erected, on the rear of the lot.

The Department of Education is conducted by a Principal teacher, aided by six instructors, two of whom are mutes. The boys are generally taught some mechanic trade, and the girls are employed in occupations, suitable to their sex, and condition. Pupils above ten years of age, are received at One Hundred and Thirty Dollars per year, including every thing, except clothing.

According to the requirements of the Charter, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, their annual Report, on the first of January last, from which, it will be seen, that “ **ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN** Pupils were in the establishment, at that time, and **EIGHT** mutes employed, as permanent assistants, making the whole amount 115.

62 are supported, wholly, (or in part) by this State.

15 “ . by Maryland.

12 “ . by New Jersey.

2 “ . by the Institution.

16 “ . by their Friends.

27 have been admitted within the last year. And

14 have left the Institution.

The appartments in progress, have been completed, and an additional story placed on the school room, for the purpose of providing a secure place, for the Apparatus, Specimens, &c. used in the Department of Instruction.”

UNITED STATES' MINT.

This valuable Institution, was established, in 1792, and its operations commenced in Seventh Street, nearly opposite to Zane Street.

In 1829, provisions were made, for extending the operations of the Mint, and the present elegant marble edifice, with Ionic columns, facing on Penn Square, on the North—and on Chesnut Street on the South, was commenced.

The building is constructed, with a large Central Court-yard, and covered with a roof of copper, being also, otherwise, fire-proof. The North and South aspects, present a front of 123 feet, 60 of which is occupied by a portico, with six Ionic columns, and the East and West sides extend 204 feet, to Penn Square.

The arrangements for refining the precious metals are, on an extensive, and greatly improved plan;—these, with the powerful machinery, moved by steam, used in rolling the ingots, and stamping and milling the various coins, render the MINT, an object, worthy of particular attention, to the citizens, as well as visiting strangers.

In a national point of view, however, the Mint will always be regarded, as one of the most **IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS**, as the **QUALITY OF OUR CURRENCY**,—(which is essentially connected, with every form of business) will chiefly depend, upon the **PURITY, AND EXTENT OF ITS OPERATIONS**.

Statement of the Coinage, at the MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, Philadelphia, in the Year 1838.

DENOMINATIONS.	PIECES.	PIECES.	VALUE.	VALUE.
GOLD.				
Eagles,	7,200		72,000	
Half Eagles,	286,588		1,432,940	
Quarter Eagles,	47,030		117,575	
		340,818		1,622,515
SILVER.				
Half Dollars,	3,546,000		1,773,000	
Quarter Dollars,	832,000		208,000	
Dimes,	1,992,500		199,250	
Half Dimes,	2,255,000		112,750	
		8,625,500		2,293,000
COPPER.				
Cents,	6,370,200			63,702
Whole number of Pieces,	15,336,518		Total, \$3,979,217	

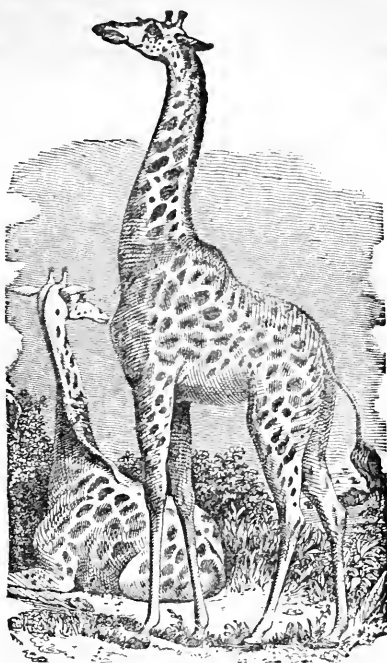
ROBERT M. PATTERSON, <i>Director.</i>	JACOB R. ECKFELDT, <i>Assayer.</i>
WILLIAM FINDLAY, <i>Treasurer.</i>	WILLIAM KNEASS, <i>Engraver.</i>
ADAM ECKFELDT, <i>Chief Coiner.</i>	WM. E. DU BOIS, <i>Assistant Assayer.</i>
FRANKLIN PEALE, <i>Melter & Refiner.</i>	CHRISTIAN GOBRECHT, <i>Ast. Engr.</i>



PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Established in Chesnut Street, near Ninth, at the building erected by Mr. Cook, for a Circus, is an extensive Collection, of the finest specimens of **NATURAL HISTORY**, selected at great expense, in various quarters of the world. The number and beauty of the various specimens of **LIVING ANIMALS** and reptiles, has never been surpassed in the United States, and will compare with any other Collection whatever. This Exhibition will be continued through the winter seasons, and is made instructive and agreeable, by the polite attention of the Proprietors and superintendents, who make the visitors acquainted with all the facts, relative to these extraordinary and rare animals.

THE GIRAFFE, OR CAMELEOPARD



Is one of the greatest wonders of the animal Kingdom, admired for its great height, singular proportions, and remarkable agility. The specimen of this rare animal, entirely answers the public expectation :—It was obtained from Africa, at great expense.

The Cape Lion, the Royal Bengal Tiger, the Leopards, Jaguars, and Panthers, are superior specimens, of the feline species. The Elephants, Asiatic Rhinoceros, African Zebra, Eland, of Central Africa, great Sloth Bear, of Hindostan, white Polar Bear, African Gnu, grizzley Bears, from the Rocky mountains, Peruvian Lama, Hyenas, Texan Buffalo, Camel and Dromedary, a variety of Gigantic and rare Birds, and several of the largest, and most splendid Serpents, from various parts of the world, render this Institute worthy of the continuance of the extensive patronage

it has received. The Proprietors, Messrs. **JUNE, TITUS, ANGERINE, & Co.** deserve particular commendation, for the ample room, provided for the (securely) confined Animals, and the good order and cleanliness, of their interesting establishment.



HORTICULTURE, NURSERIES, &c.

In the city and neighborhood of Philadelphia, much attention has been paid to Horticulture, both in the gardens of private gentlemen, and in public nurseries. The splendid private residence of the late **HENRY PRATT, Esq.** known as **LEMON HILL**, formerly the residence of **ROBERT MORRIS, Esq.** deceased, has been long celebrated, for the number and beauty, of the exotics, contained in its hot-houses.

Messrs. Landreth's, M'Arann's, Buist's, Hibbert's, and other similar establishments, are well known Nurseries, and celebrated, for ornamental, and useful Flowers, Fruits, Plant, Trees, &c. The Garden, established in Kingsessing, by Mr. **BARTRAM**, (long since deceased,) is still continued, in a state of improvement : Here, a large collection of native American trees and plants, and a great variety of grapes, and a profusion of flowers, &c. may be found. The grounds are arranged, to favor the growth of aquatic plants, by the introduction of pools of water : This ancient and beautiful public garden is pleasantly situated on the margin of the Schuylkill river, and contains a gigantic Cypress Tree, and many others, of great age and beauty ; and is well worthy of attention, and patronage.

Here also, may be viewed, in its flowering season, the curious and rare plant, with an immense flower and leaves, of sufficient size, when spread, to support a small aquatic Bird, known as the LOTUS (or sacred Bean) of India.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

The splendid specimens, afforded by the Public Gardens, Nurseries, and private seats of gentlemen, in the neighborhood of this City, are annually exhibited, at the Masonic Hall, under the superintendence of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, and on such occasions, those who are fond of plants and flowers, among whom the ladies are foremost, assemble in great numbers. The best specimens of Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, &c. secure to their owners, a public notice, and suitable premiums or rewards.



MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

This magnificent building is situated, on the corner of Walnut and Third Streets. It is erected from the purest Pennsylvania marble, from a design of WILLIAM STRICKLAND, Esq. the well known able Architect, of this city. The reader need not be told, that "the Exchange" is the place, where "Merchants congregate." Hence, the apartments of this noble edifice, are mostly occupied, by appropriate establishments. The Post Office is upon the first floor, occupying about two-fifths of the whole ground. On Walnut Street side, there are many splendid offices, for Insurances, and other purposes. The Reading-Room, conducted by J. COFFEE, Esq. the worthy Superintendent, is directly over the post office department. The splendid Rotunda, is upon the same floor, in the east end of the edifice; it is most beautifully ornamented, with designs, by the distinguished Italian painter, MONACHESI. The floor is inlaid, in beautiful Mosaic

work, upon which rest four elegant marble columns, superbly wrought. Above, is the splendid CUPOLA, from which, is a delightful View, of the commercial operations of the city, upon the river Delaware. From the Rotunda, the spectator passes to a handsome BALCONY, formed by a semi-circle of Corinthian pillars, fronting Dock Street, where the great western rail road passes this commercial portion of the city. The rest of the building is occupied by brokers, the board of trade, chamber of commerce, and various other apartments.

According to the early annals of the city, Dock Street, on which this splendid edifice is now erected, was the bed of a flowing stream of water, on the margin of which, was an Indian settlement.

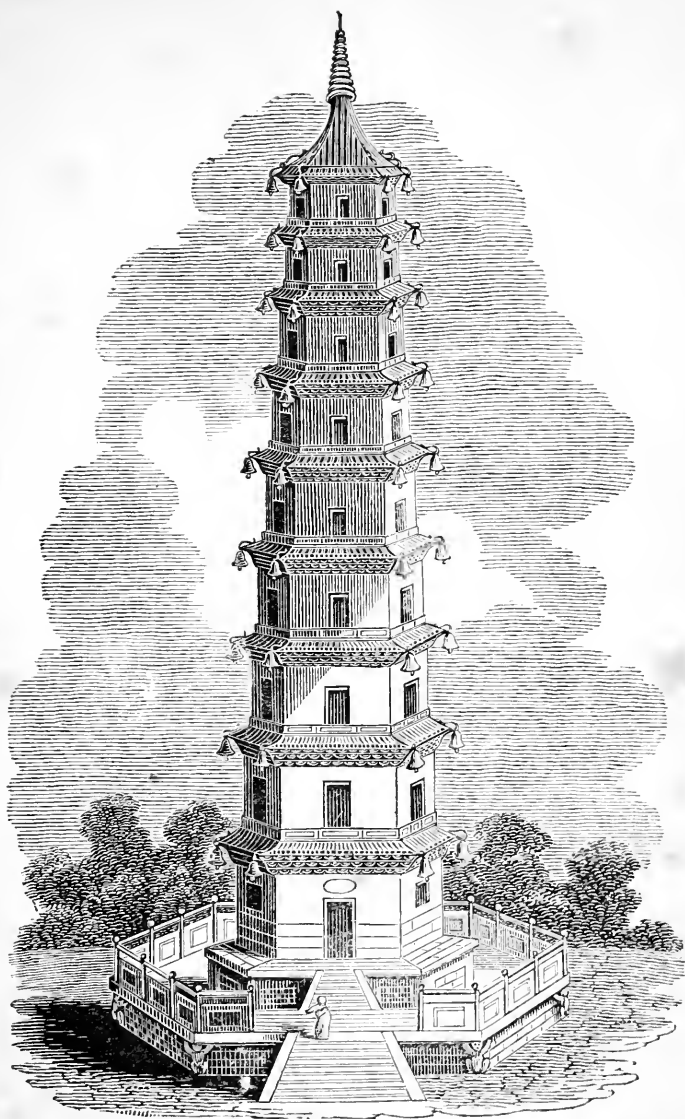
The entrance to the Rotunda, from Dock Street is made, by semi-circular flights of marble steps, on the North and South sides, both of which, are guarded by gigantic lions. The whole, when viewed in connexion with the portico, from an advantageous position in Dock Street, forms a very grand and pleasant object.—The marble pavement, beneath the portico on the east front, has been removed, and one of asphaltum and ornamental pebbles intermixed in its substance, substituted.

DUNN'S CHINESE COLLECTION,

Corner of Ninth and George Streets.

This immense Collection, which has been brought together, by the enterprise and industry, of one of our most wealthy and respectable citizens, NATHAN DUNN, Esq. far surpasses any other known illustration, of the peculiarities of the singular people of the great Chinese Empire.

This extraordinary Exhibition portraying the Religious Rites, Manners, Customs, Habits, Commerce, Arts, Natural History,



CHINESE PAGODA, OR TEMPLE.



Architecture, &c. &c. of the **CHINESE**, has been made, at an enormous expense, during the residence there, of Mr. **DENN**, of **EIGHT YEARS**, which transports you, at it were, at once, to China. The **PAINTINGS** alone, occupy several hundred frames, which afford an admirable view of all their peculiarities ; the process of preparing Silk, the culture of Tea, their Insects, Flowers, Birds, Fish, Animals, &c. displayed by native Artists. The effect of these highly colored Paintings, is much exalted, and the whole is increased, by the likenesses of men, well known in Canton, as Mandarins, Merchants, Artificers, Coolies, &c. about 60 of the most natural figures, ever produced by art, as large as life.

There is a large Chinese room, filled with real furniture, divided from the Saloon, by a superb trellace-work screen, the gorgeous splendor of which, has never been surpassed, by any thing exhibited in this country. The entrance screen, and other similar ornaments, are alone, worth a visit to the Collection.

The porcelain is of a character, for elegance and finish, that defies description.

The models of cities, bridges, boats, lanterns, implements of art, and husbandry, minerals, shells, and an almost innumerable variety of other articles, would swell their description, into an extensive catalogue.

The space occupied by the **CHINESE COLLECTION**, will enable persons, who have not seen it, to form an imperfect estimate of its extent : It entirely fills a room, of 156 feet in length, by 70 feet wide.

The City of Philadelphia, and the public generally, are largely indebted to the very enterprising **PROPRIETOR** of this wonderful **COLLECTION**, as well as to **Messrs. W. W. Wood**, and **WILLIAM B. LANGDON**, and other gentlemen, who have afforded their **AID**, in perfecting the **SCIENTIFIC ARRANGEMENT**, of this unparalleled **COLLECTION**.

When it is considered, that the most of the **CURIOSITIES** of the Chinese Empire, are entirely beyond the reach, of even those,

who have visited her cities, and that of those who have travelled in the Eastern parts of Asia, comparatively few have had free access, to the interior of China, the intelligent public will be able to appreciate the value of the **CURIOSITIES OF CHINA**, and properly estimate the expense and labor, attendant on forming this immense Collection.

Every lover of **RARE** Curiosities, and every one who takes pleasure in accurate knowledge, will here find, in a few hours, that which cannot be procured, from reading, views from engravings, or even an *actual visit to China*. The transporting of an Eastern Nation, so long a **MYSTERY**, and a **PROBLEM**, to be seen, by the people of the West, has been well denominated, by one of our most useful citizens, an **EPOCH**, in the annals of Curiosities.

☞ This Collection is already, so well known, **OUT OF THE CITY**, that parties, frequently are formed, in neighboring cities, and villages, purposely, to visit it.



GEN. LA FAYETTE'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

The visit of this distinguished native of France, whose youthful blood has mingled with the soil of Pennsylvania, was marked by

the highest honors of this city, and the warmest acts of friendship and love, on the part of the military, all the distinguished Societies, and the Citizens, generally.

An immense concourse of citizens and strangers assembled, on the day of his entrance into Philadelphia, in Sept. 1824 : And he was greeted by salutes from artillery, Addresses, &c. by distinguished individuals, in the names of the numerous Associations represented. In Fourth Street, near Vine, on his passing the limits of the city, 24 young ladies, attired alike, representing the 24 STATES, presented an ODE, commemorative of the occasion ; and on his arrival at the Old State House, where a triumphal arch was temporarily constructed, he was received at the **HALL OF INDEPENDENCE**, which was fitted up, as a receiving room, for the **NATIONS' GUEST**, by the City Authorities, and welcomed to the hospitality and friendship of the citizens. Ample provision was made for the splendid entertainment of the venerable General, and his accompanying son and friends, at Mr. Head's superb (Mansion House) Hotel, in South Third Street ; and in order to enable the distinguished advocate of freedom, to hold intimate communion with all the citizens, the Hall of Independence was suitably prepared, for a **LEVEE Room**, in which, for several hours, the General, every day of his sojourn, in the city, received the inhabitants, male and female, young and old, without distinction.

The war-worn veterans of the Revolution, from the neighborhood, assembled to greet their companions in arms, and arranged themselves in a group, which, from its venerable character, and its associations, called to mind, was one of the most striking incidents of the occasion. They assembled in the vestibule of the United States' Bank. Gen. La Fayette was seated in a splendid barouch, drawn by four elegant horses, accompanied by the late Judge PETERS, of Revolutionary memory.

The day of his arrival was uncommonly pleasant, and notwithstanding the immense concourse of people, the splendid military parade, salutes, &c. and a general **ILLUMINATION** of the city, on the evening of his arrival, no event occurred, to mar the joyful feelings of the occasion.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

This is one of the best endowed Institutions in America. The good FOUNDER of PHILADELPHIA, (WILLIAM PENN), gave a large lot of land to it, which rose, in a succession of years, so richly in value, as to render the Institution, with its other vast resources, very bountifully provided for.

It is said that the present structure was FOUNDED, (principally) through the efforts of the immortal FRANKLIN :—The donation of Penn, having been given to the original and less establishment, the East wing was erected in 1755 ;—the West wing in 1796, and the centre, in 1801.

The Institution stands, with its principal entrance, on Pine Street. There is a beautiful circular area in front, with elegant shrubbery, with highly ornamental Sycamore Trees ; in the centre of which, is a colossal STATUE of William Penn.

The lot enclosed, embraces the entire Square, bounded by Eighth, Ninth, Spruce and Pine Streets. Behind the main building, is a unique little structure, erected on purpose, to receive WEST'S celebrated PAINTING, of " Christ Healing the Sick," which that artist painted and PRESENTED TO THE INSTITUTION, where it is to remain, as a noble MONUMENT, to speak of the triumphs of the " QUAKER BOY, OF CHESTER COUNTY." There is a niche, in this neat little edifice, and one could have wished, that long ere this, a Statue of WEST, had been placed there, by those, who cherish the FAME, and BENEVOLENCE of our distinguished countryman.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Connected with the Hospital, is an ASYLUM, for the Insane, a Lying-in Hospital, for married women ; a Surgical Department ; and a large and elegant LIBRARY. Strangers, (almost always) visit the Hospital, to inspect its neat, excellent, and numerous apartments, to view the interesting PAINTING, and the fine prospect, of the City, and its environs, which is afforded from the top of this capacious and elegant edifice.

—*I. T. Bowen's Lithographic Press.*

It is contemplated to remove the Lunatic department of the **PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL**, to the West of the river Schuylkill, where suitable buildings, for the accommodation of the **INSANE**, are now erecting : This arrangement will greatly increase the usefulness of the Institution, by enlarging and improving the means, for the treatment of the Insane, which can be better accomplished in the immediate vicinity of the country, than in a situation, which will soon be entirely surrounded, by the rapidly extending buildings of the city ; and the portion of the Hospital, which has heretofore, been appropriated to the accommodation of the Insane, can be employed, for the increasing Surgical, and other Hospital demands, incidental to this rapidly growing city.

The Hospital contains 130 rooms, is attended by the first Physicians, and supplied with the best nurses, and the charges for board, all things considered, is lower than accommodations could be obtained in private families. Rigid rules are adopted, to preserve the rights, and feelings of the patients. Its situation is so salubrious, that during the prevalence of the epidemic Yellow Fever, no patient was attacked within its walls.

The average number of patients during the last year, was 202, whole number in the course of the year, 1246.—From the commencement of the Hospital, in 1752, up to the present time, 35,646 patients have been received, of whom 18,979 were poor, maintained and treated, at the expense of the Institution ; of the whole number, 3,789 have died. The annual expense is, about \$32,000.—Total amount received, for Board, from patients, \$19,724 91.

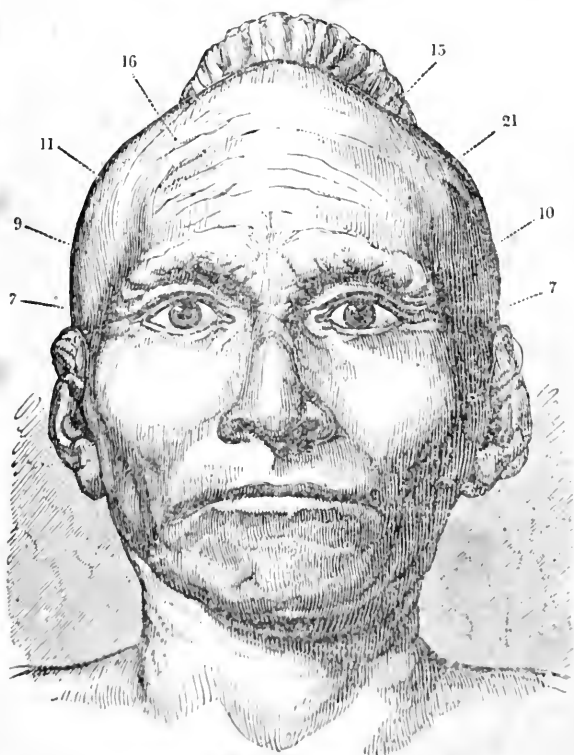
Persons of Distinction, Visitors of Philadelphia.

General **WASHINGTON** resided in this city, during his Presidency, and occupied a house, on the South side of Market Street, near Sixth. Mr. **MUNROE** made a visit to this city, when Pre-

sident of the United States, in 1817: Gen. JACKSON, in the same capacity, honored the city with a visit, in 1833. WILLIAM IV, when Duke of Clarence, Gen. La FAYETTE, LOUIS PHILLIPPE, King of the French, TALLEYRAND, VOLNEY, and other distinguished Frenchmen, have been sojourners within our limits.

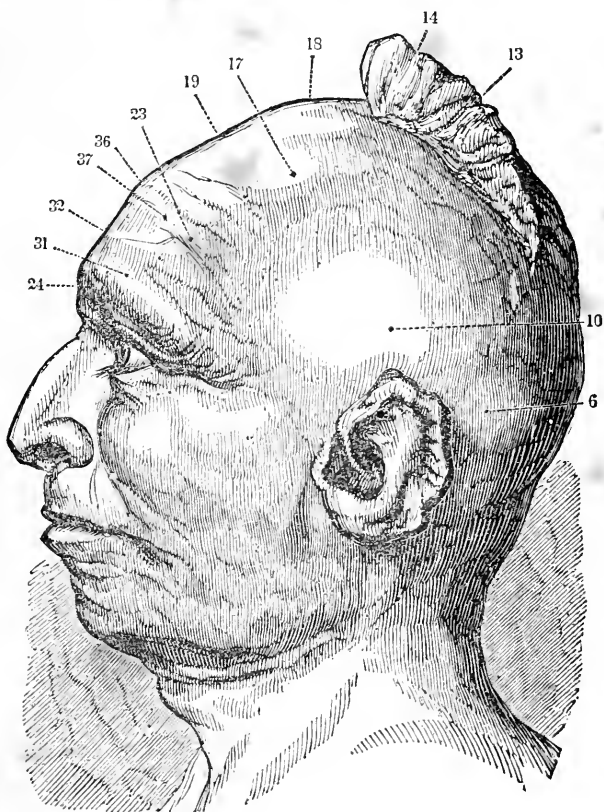
In 1833, public attention and sympathy were excited, by a visit from the subdued, and

CAPTIVE CHIEFTAIN BLACK HAWK.



The TWO VIEWS of the Head and Face of the celebrated INDIAN CHIEF BLACK HAWK, are introduced, as a me-

mento, of the deceased Warrior, and to demonstrate, some of the positions, assumed by Phrenologists: A reference to the following phrenological head, (page 93) will show, under the particular numbers surrounding the head, the faculties indicated, by the head of Black Hawk; and on reference to his history, the mental qualities of that Chieftain, will be found to sustain the phrenological character, as declared from an examination of his head.



We here quote a part of Black Hawk's **SPEECH**, at "**PRAIRIE DU CHIEN**," after he was taken prisoner. In this we have a summary of his character, and very striking traits of an **INDIAN CHIEF AND CONQUERED WARRIOR**.

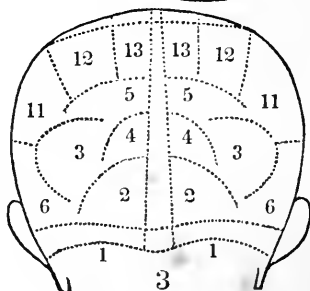
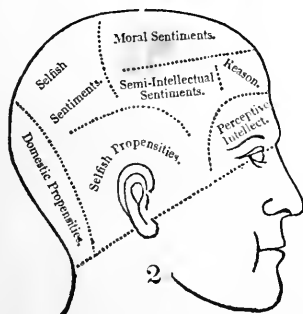
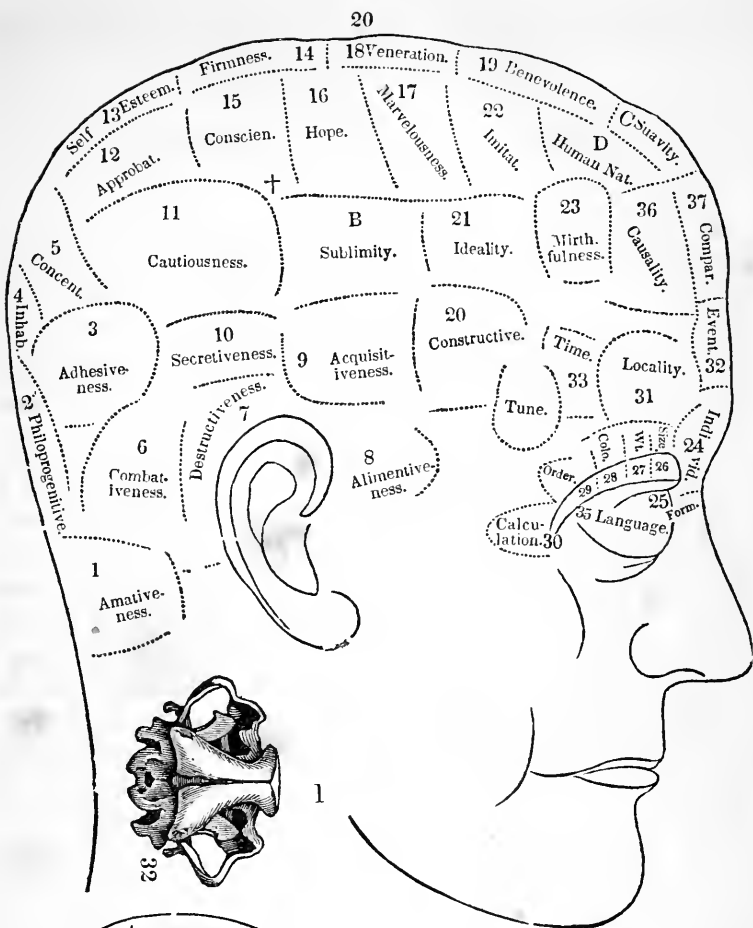
“ YOU have taken me a prisoner, with all my warriors. When
 “ I saw, that I could not beat you, by Indian fighting, I deter-
 “ mined to rush on you, and fight you face to face. I fought
 “ hard—but your guns were well aimed ; the bullets flew like
 “ birds in the air, and whizzed by our ears, like the wind through
 “ the trees in the winter. My warriors fell around me ;—it be-
 “ gan to look dismal. I saw my evil day at hand. The sun rose
 “ dim on us in the morning, and at night it sunk in a dark cloud,
 “ and looked like a ball of fire. That was the **LAST SUN**, that
 “ shone on **BLACK HAWK**. His heart is dead, and no longer
 “ beats quick in his bosom. He is now a prisoner to the white
 “ men ;—they will do with him as they wish ; but he can stand
 “ **TORTURE**, and is not afraid of **DEATH** ! He is no coward.
 “ Black Hawk is an **INDIAN**.

“ He has done nothing, for which an Indian ought to be ashamed.
 “ He has fought for his countrymen, the squaws, and papooses,
 “ against whitemen, who came year after year, to cheat them,
 “ and take away their lands.—He is satisfied ;—he will go to the
 “ land of spirits contented ; he has done his duty ; his father will
 “ meet him there, and commend him.

“ Black Hawk is a true Indian, and disdains to cry, like a
 “ woman. He feels for his wife, his children, and his friends ;—
 “ But he does not care for himself. Farewell, my Nation !—
 “ Black Hawk tried to save you, and avenge your wrongs. He
 “ drank the blood of some of the whites. He has been taken prison-
 “ er, and his plans are stopped ; he can do no more : He is near
 “ end ; his sun is setting, and will rise no more ! **FAREWELL**.
 “ **TO BLACK HAWK.**” ! ! !

☞ As a decided indication of self-esteem, and veneration,
 displayed by Black Hawk, we have quoted the laconic address,
 he made to General JACKSON, the late President of the United
 States, at Washington, in 1833.

“ I AM A MAN ! AND YOU ARE ANOTHER.” ! ! !

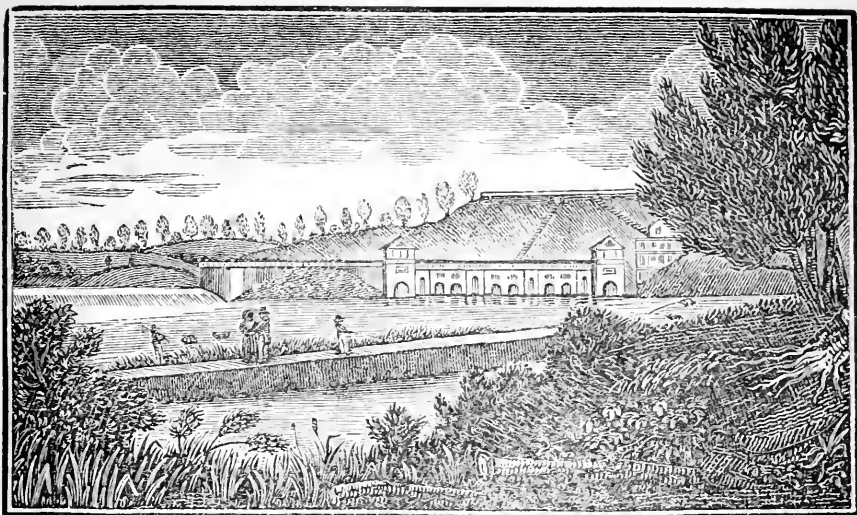




PHRENOLOGY IN EUROPE.

We enquire now, what is the opinion, and decision, of distinguished men in Great Britain, in regard to Phrenology? The following is the language of the Rev. Dr. WELSH, Professor of Church History, in the University of Edinburgh, a man, among the first of his profession, and as we have been told, by one, personally known to the circumstances of his reputation, was highly popular, as a scientific LECTURER, in this department.

“ I have found the greatest benefit from this science, as a
“ minister of the gospel. I have been led to study the evidence of
“ christianity anew, in connection with phrenology, and I feel my
“ confidence in the truth of our holy religion increased, by this
“ new examination. I have examined the doctrines of our church
“ also, one by one, and have found the most wonderful harmony,
“ subsisting between them. And, in dealing with my people, in
“ the ordinary duties of my calling, the practical benefit I have
“ derived from the science of phrenology, is inestimable.”



THE WATER WORKS.

The attention of the public to the necessity of a supply of pure water, was invited by the venerable **FRANKLIN**, and in his Will he directed, that when the interest arising from a legacy, which he left, for the benefit of young mechanics, amounted to a certain sum, it should be applied to that important object. Repeated attacks of an awful epidemic, a growing conviction in the public mind, of the connexion between the cleanliness of the city and its health; of the utility of a copious supply of water, in cases of fire, and for culinary purposes; and the deterioration of our pump water, owing to the infiltration from the increasing sources of impurities, becoming every year more perceptible, a general sentiment prevailed, that some measures should be pursued, to ensure an adequate supply.

In 1797 petitions, signed by an unprecedented number of citizens, were presented to the City Councils, and their attention, in consequence, was efficiently directed to the object. Various schemes were proposed, and among them, the formation of a reservoir, on

the banks of the Schuylkill, but after much deliberation, the plan of Mr. LATROBE, which embraced the erection of a marble building, at Centre (now PENN) SQUARE, with a reservoir, at an elevation of 50 feet, from the foundation, and the establishment of two Steam Engines, adequate to raise 3,000,000 gallons of water, every 24 hours, was adopted.

Although the City Councils, in order to carry out the plan proposed, created a loan of \$150,000, and otherwise manifested a proper spirit on the occasion, still from various causes, the project was but coldly received, and the enterprise, not actually commenced until May, 1799; with however, the aid of a loan, from the Old Bank of the United States, the object was actively pursued; and, on the 21st. of January, 1801, the first water was thrown into the City, about one mile of pipes being then laid down. A basin was formed at the Schuylkill, near the permanent Bridge, 84 feet wide, and 200 long, which communicated with the river, by an open canal, and was connected with a subterraneous tunnel, six feet in diameter, and three hundred feet long, to a shaft in a steam engine house, from which situation the water was raised to a brick tunnel, six feet in diameter, and one thousand, four hundred and eight yards long, passing up Chesnut Street to Broad, and thence to the centre engine house, where the water was raised, by the steam engine, to a reservoir, capable of holding sixteen thousand gallons.

The Steam Engines at Schuylkill and Centre Square, were wrought with the best Virginia Coal, (our supplies of anthracite, at that time being unknown) and were constructed, after the plan of BOLTON & WATT, with some improvement.

The pipes or tubes of wood, which were at first laid down, were bored of a diameters, varying from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and connected at their joints, by cast iron cylinders, gradually sloped towards each end, in order to produce a tight joint, when the tubes were driven together. The length of tubes laid down in 1811, exceeded thirty-five miles, and the quantity of water supplied at that time, exceeded (daily) 700,000 gallons.

The marble building, at Centre Square, after the erection of the present **WATER WORKS**, at **FAIRMOUNT**, was occupied for several years, as a Depository for Oil, employed in lighting the City, it was removed about 8 years ago, and the Centre Square converted into the four Squares, now known as **PENN SQUARE**.

FAIR MOUNT WATER WORKS.

As a source of convenience, health, and safety, the citizens of Philadelphia cannot too highly estimate the present establishment, at Fair Mount, for watering the city. The erection of a dam, and the preparation of reservoirs, was commenced on the 19th of April, 1819. At the site of the dam, the river is about nine hundred feet wide, one fourth of which, on the eastern side is supposed to be a rock, covered with mud, and the remainder rock. The greatest depth is 30 feet, at high water, gradually growing shoal towards the western shore, where at the fall of the tide, usually about six feet below the high water mark, the rock is left bare. In consequence of the frequent occurrence of sudden and violent freshets, it was necessary to construct a dam, of great strength, and place it in such a situation that it would most effectually resist the greatest accumulation of water in the Schuylkill. The dam rests on a foundation of cribs, formed of large timbers, 50 feet in length, in the direction of the river, and 18 feet wide, firmly secured in their situation, by heavy stone, with which they are filled: these cribs are firmly secured to each other, and support the planks and timbers, which form the dam. The materials placed above the dam, consisting of earth, stone, &c. form a base, with the wooden structure, of at least 150 feet, gradually sloping toward the top, at which place it is narrowed to about 12 feet, and paved three feet below the summit, with building stone, to guard it from injury from ice, and washing by water. The whole length of the dam, which runs in a diagonal direction, from the eastern to the western shore, until it nearly reaches the latter, and then bends in an acute angle, running from the point to


the western shore, presents a surface of over 1,600 feet, which, although the structure has stood twenty years, yet displays the water falling, in an almost unbroken sheet, over its entire surface, even at mid-summer, when the Schuylkill has its lowest supply of water, at which time it is computed, that four hundred and forty millions of gallons of water are afforded by the river, every twenty-four hours, and it is estimated, (allowing for leakage, waste, &c.) that forty gallons of water, acting upon the wheels, will raise one gallon into the reservoirs at the summit, and it follows from the calculation, that the reservoirs will afford a supply of eleven millions of gallons of water (daily) in the driest season of the year.

On the west side of the river, there are erected a head-pier, and guard-locks, connected with a canal, 569 feet long, to two chamber locks, of six feet lift each, by which the navigation of the river is maintained, and the whole structure is guarded by a wall, and blocks of stone, placed towards the river. In constructing the eastern side, it was necessary to excavate solid rock, to the extent of 140 feet, parallel with the river, to form the site for the wheel-houses and other buildings, at the base of Fair Mount. The length of the mill race is 419 feet, and depth of excavation in its construction, varied from 16 to 60 feet, and caused an expense of over \$10,000, for gun powder, used in blasting the solid rock.

At the upper part of the race is erected, three head-arches, which form a continuation of the dam, to the rock of the bank.— On the west side of the race, which is about 90 feet in width, the wheel-houses rest firmly on a solid rock, presenting structures of stone, 238 feet long, by 56 feet wide. The lower section is divided into twelve apartments, four of which are intended, for eight forcing pumps, the others, for forebays, &c. all of which are arched with brick, and perfectly secure from the weather.— These apartments have a gallery on one side, which enables the spectators to see all the wheels at one view, and they are kept warm in winter, to preserve the wheels clear of ice. The wheels are made of wood, with shafts of iron, and are very heavy and

strong. The first wheel is capable of raising $1\frac{1}{4}$ million of gallons of water, in 24 hours. The second, $1\frac{1}{3}$ million. The third $1\frac{1}{2}$ million, and the others in the same ratio. At the summit, five basins have been constructed, which communicate with each other successively, affording an opportunity for the water to deposit earthy impurities, before it is transferred to the basin, communicating with the main pipes, leading to the city, and securing an ample supply at all times, in emergencies, from fire, and other causes.

The wooden pipes, at first laid down, have been (generally) replaced with iron, and the extent of the latter, in the city and surrounding districts, is so great that they, at all times, contain a large body of pure water, in a state much cooler than water in the reservoirs. The public wells, fire plugs, and fountains are supplied from Fair Mount, manufactories, breweries, public and private baths, and public and private houses, are all supplied from the same source. The number of bathing-rooms, in private houses, exceeds 2,000.

 No City in the United States, and perhaps, no one in any part of the world, is better supplied with the inestimable blessing of PURE WATER, than PHILADELPHIA, and many of our atlantic cities would estimate an establishment similar to that of Fair Mount, could it be obtained, a cheap acquisition, at ten times its actual cost to this city.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

This very extensive establishment is in the EXCHANGE BUILDING,
Corner of Third and Walnut Streets.

The Office is open Daily, (except Sundays) for the transaction of business, from sunrise, until 8 o'clock, in the Evening.

In conducting the business of the office, 22 clerks are employed,

and 15 carriers are appointed, for the delivery of letters in the city, and all parts of the adjoining districts.

The annual revenue, in 1832, amounted to \$125,000.

In 1838, it had increase to \$210,000.

☞ The number of letters received, and forwarded Daily, averages about 11,000. It is estimated that 20,000 packages of newspapers are Daily deposited, for distribution.

JAMES PAGE, Post MASTER.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1839.



LITHOGRAPHY,

The splendid National Work, on Indian History, is already well known. The Lithographic and coloring departments, was placed in the charge of Mr. BOWEN, No. 94, Walnut Street :— The spirit and expression of the unique countenances delineated, as well as the style of their peculiar costumes, give entire satisfaction, as the unqualified praise, given to this distinguished artist, both in Europe, and in this country, fully testifies. Col. McKenny, and those associated with him in this Monument of Aboriginal character, feel the benefit of Mr. Bowen's skill, and put upon it a just appreciation.

This Indian work furnishes constant employment for, more than thirty persons, over one half of whom, are females : Thus, while it promises to make ample returns, for the intellectual labour and research, bestowed upon it, a large number of persons draw from its publications, a comfortable support.

Those who wish to see, with what accuracy, a first rate portrait can be transferred to stone and printed, will do well to visit this extensive establishment : the copies so accurately resemble the original, as to defy discrimination.

Mr. BOWEN is always polite to visitors, and takes pleasure in explaining to them the process of this beautiful and much admired art.

Mr. BOWEN has also, a large collection of ELEGANT PRINTS, (in colors) among which are, the celebrated PICTURE of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, with all the accurate likenesses, delineated by Col. TRUMBULL, colored and sold, at the moderate price of TEN DOLLARS: Also, two elegant Views of FAIR MOUNT, all large size, just published.

The style of ORNAMENTAL LETTERING deserves also, particular attention in this establishment; it certainly surpasses any that has met our view;—for distinctness and beauty, it equals in all respects, a copper-plate engraving.

The PANORAMA VIEWS of Philadelphia, lately published by Mr. BOWEN, deserves public notice: It is a work of great beauty and accuracy, and considering the undertaking, is probably, the cheapest work that was ever presented to the public, in this or any other country. The four principal VIEWS were taken from the steeple of the State House, and they embrace all the objects, immediately under the eye, as well as those, which present themselves on either side of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers; and the Delaware river is well displayed, gradually vanishing beneath the horizon, towards the north and south. The various public buildings, and other objects of particular interest, immediately attract and gratify the beholders.

Mr. BOWEN's elegant DRAWING BOOKS, lately published by him, are also, very much admired, as a valuable work, for Juvenile Instruction, in the elegant and fashionable ART OF DRAWING.

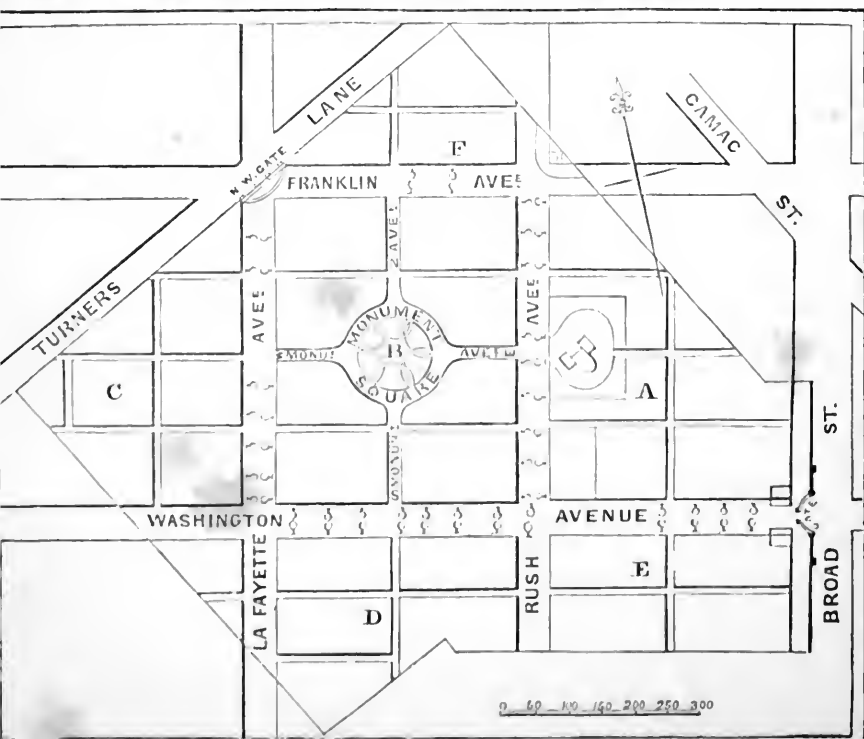
esign for an Entrance to Monument Cemetery, on Broad Street.



J. D. Jones, Archt.

R. S. Gilbert, Eng.

Ground Plot of MONUMENT CEMETERY.



THE MONUMENT CEMETERY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(Late Pere La Chaise Cemetery.)

COMMENCED SEPTEMBER 1st, 1837.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE, MARCH 19th, 1838.

Drawn by R. M. Sexton, Sur..... Lehman & Duval, Lith.

John A. Elkinton, M. D. Projector and original Proprietor.

REFERENCES.

Section A	contains.....	880 Lots
do. B	do.....	1100 do.
do. C	do.....	678 do.
do. D	do.....	737 do.
do. E	do.....	544 do.
do. F	do.....	344 do.

Total..... 4283

Content of Circle bounded by 20 feet wide Carriage Road, 12076 feet 4 inches.

Content of Circular Carriage Road..... 9047 " 9 "

Total..... 21124 " 1 "

Diameter of Circle 164 feet—Area about half an acre.

Content of Cemetery 19 A. 2 R. 10 P.

Note.—The small alleys or walks are all 3 feet wide.

Among the multitude of improvements that distinguish Philadelphia at the present moment, we know of nothing possessing more importance, or promising greater attraction than the MONUMENT CEMETERY, on Broad Street.

Various indeed are the reasons why a city is an unsuitable place for a cemetery, and as the subject has not been acted upon by public authorities, we are indebted exclusively to the enterprise of a private individual, for the establishment of a rural CEMETERY, on Broad Street. After having visited and carefully investigated the beneficial results of MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY, near Boston. (Mass.) Dr. JOHN A. ELKINTON, of this City, in June, 1837, published a Prospectus of "The American Pere

La Chaise," now Monument Cemetery—"fully satisfied that the undertaking would commend itself, both on account of its absolute importance to the public, and its relative value, as one of the embellishments of Philadelphia."

The Monument Cemetery of Philadelphia, is one that combines every thing in a NATURAL point of view, which could possibly be desired.

The location of the Cemetery is the same in reference to Philadelphia, as that of Pere La Chaise to Paris, while the ground, is exceedingly verdant, dry, and finely situated, being 100 feet above tide water.

Its distance from the centre of the city, is about one mile and a half, upon Broad Street, in a north-easterly direction; sufficiently remote to prevent the apprehension that it may ever be encroached upon, by our growing population, while at the same time, it is at so convenient a proximity as to be easily reached by the pedestrian, without experiencing a sense of fatigue.

It is bounded on one side by Broad Street, on another by a lot of land, situated between it and Camac Street, on a third, by Turner's lane, and on the fourth, by a line drawn from the first to the last mentioned boundaries. It contains about 20 acres of land, and is situated upon an eminence which overlooks the city and liberties. The centre of the lot is the highest part of it, and the ascent to the centre is gradual, from each of the four sides. The entrances are two, one on Broad Street, the other on Turner's Lane. Four AVENUES, each 50 feet wide, lead to a SQUARE in the centre, which square is bounded by an avenue on each side, of the same width. The lots are arranged in rectangular rows, the rows divided by avenues, 20 feet in width. The avenues between the lots are 5 feet in width. The lots are 10 by 12 feet in size.

The square in the centre is called "MONUMENT SQUARE," and contains TEN HUNDRED private lots, and a space for a MONUMENT to WASHINGTON, and LA FAYETTE.

The whole 20 acres contain **FOUR THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE LOTS**, four thousand of which belong to private owners, and the balance of the Lots is the property of the Corporation, and they are "to be disposed of by the Managers, and the proceeds to be applied to the general improvement of the Cemetery."

A **DEED** in fee is given to every owner, the same as for any other real estate, on payment of the purchase money for the lot.

Of the manner in which it has been laid out, it is enough to say, that it is done in a way that must add embellishments to a situation, which has been rendered altogether lovely, by the hands of nature. The walks and alleys intersect each other at right angles, and the design is to line them with trees, shrubbery, and flowers. Statues of Washington and La Fayette, are to be raised, in a reserved plot, that will be highly ornamented, and become a kind of focus to the whole enclosure. The other suitable buildings, such as a chapel, &c. have all been properly taken into the account, it being the design of the projector, to devote it to the purpose of burial ceremonials. The idea is undoubtedly, a good one, and as the house is very spacious, and conveniently arranged, a large funeral procession can enter, in rainy weather, during the performance of obsequies.

Not far from the Chapel, and between the east and west gates, about half an acre of ground is handsomely laid out, for ornamental purposes. Within the periphery of the circle, which encloses the Monument, a space is allotted as a carriage way, so that persons riding may enter at the east gate on Broad Street, pass along the main avenue to the Chapel, drive around the Monument, and without incommoding foot passengers, pass out at the west gate, on Turner's Lane. The shade and solitude of the place is charming.

These, however, we do not consider the only advantages possessed by the site selected. The **SOIL**, which is not the least important, among many considerations, is of the very best character for the purposes of interment, being beyond the tenacious clay of the city, the upper stratum of earth, is a mixture of loam

and sand, that lies from two to four feet thick—after this, a substratum is found, composed **ENTIRELY** of a fine **RED GRAVEL**, than which no ground, certainly, could be more suitable for graves. Through such a soil the water percolates almost as rapidly as through a sieve, and it must therefore, always be as dry as could ever be desired. It is also easily excavated, and tombs may be made with the greatest facility ; for it is entirely free from the rocks and large stones, which in many situations the spade of the sexton is liable to encounter. From this fact, it will at once be perceived, with how little difficulty, vaults may be constructed, at the least possible expense, by those who may wish to have family tombs, in which the remains may be visited by disconsolate friends. In conjunction with all these advantages of locality, it is situated upon an eminence, attained by a rise, scarcely perceptible, that completely overlooks the city, and all the country around, and affords to the eye, a prospect, whichever way it stretches, at once the most picturesque and beautiful.

The **PLAN** of the **MONUMENT CEMETERY**, contemplates **IMPROVEMENTS**, of the most extensive kind, in which, the skill of the architect, and taste of the gardener are equally called into requisition. Trees wave their shady branches, and flowers scatter their richest fragrance over the whole scene. The weeping willow, and the dark cypress mourn in unison, over the graves around : and the modest blossoms that expand and perish forever, remind man, that like them, he is passing away. The unostentatious and silent lessons of mortality are taught, by every thing that meets the eye. The winds sigh a requiem among the foliage of the trees, while the birds singing in their branches, render adoration and praise, to the great disposer of all events, the Supreme Arbiter of Life and Death.

We cannot but believe, that this **CEMETERY** will soon be one of the choice spots, in the vicinity of our city, to which the stranger will direct his steps, with as much eagerness, as to the famous **PERE LA CHAISE** of Paris, or the wonderful **SCUTARI**, near Constantinople.

HERE, surely, is a place where **FRIENDSHIP** may visit, with a righteous tribute, without the fear of being disturbed.—**Here** may bloom, in meekness, the flowers planted by affection, and watered by the tears of memory, **Here** may we commune with the departed, and moralize profitably, upon the uncertainty of life; and here, while we look with decent curiosity, upon the storied monuments of those who have gone before us, to an “**UN-TRIED BEING**,” may we calmly anticipate the period, when we shall ourselves, lie down in death, by the side of those, we have loved; and when others will stand musing over **OUR** graves, and in like manner, perform those kind and gentle offices for **US**, which are no less a panegyric upon the dead than the living.

In the bustle and turmoil of the world—while the glittering pageantry and splendor of wealth so dazzle the eyes, that every thing else, is almost entirely overlooked—the resting place for the body, after “life’s fitful fever” is over, has been sadly forgotten. It was enough if beauty and ornaments decorated the dwellings of the Living—the Dead might repose in “cold obstruction’s apathy,” amid the crowded and busy haunts of men, though still in a more utter desolation than if surrounded only by the temples of nature, the silence of which, was never interrupted, except by the melancholy whispers of the sighing wind.

In those cities in which a grave-yard is crowded into nearly every corner—where you walk as it were, in the midst of the tombs, and where there is as much the appearance of a **CITY OF THE DEAD**, as a congregation of the **LIVING**; the pious affection of friends becomes chilled by such unsightly familiarity with the grave, and the holy feelings, and solemn thoughts, that such objects are calculated to inspire, are seldom experienced after the first gush of grief has subsided.

The primitive Christians, warmed with a fervent zeal, for every thing in which the affections were at all concerned, so far from leaving the last sad remains of mortality to moulder, among the throngs of men, regarded it as almost a religious duty, to convey

them to a quiet receptacle in the country, where earth could mingle with its mother earth, free from the danger of being disturbed by the sordid hands, that would deprive the dead of a few feet of ground, that are allotted to all, or by the crowds of others, who had ended the troubled dream of their existence, and had gone to claim **THEIR** share of man's last inheritance.

Of the internal **IMPROVEMENTS** of the **CEMETERY**, the following may be enumerated, as the most striking and **IMPORTANT**: as set forth in the **Annual REPORT**:

"1st. All the main avenues have been excavated and gravelled, from the entrance on Broad Street, to the out-let on Turner's Lane; the four avenues leading to, and round the Monument circle, in the East avenue, running through section "A," and "E" are also excavated and gravelled; as also, Middle avenue, running South, from Washington avenue, through section "D."

From the peculiar position of the ground in Monument Cemetery, there is no part which admits of standing water, but in time of rain, there is a confluence of the waters in section "C" and "D," a much larger accumulation, of which takes place in the latter section, owing to a natural descent immediately below the Cemetery, on the adjoining property. On this account the ten feet avenue, leading from the Monument through section "D" has been paved with bricks to prevent its being gullied by heavy rains.

About 200 ornamental trees have also been planted along the smaller avenues, and in other situations, in addition to the number planted the last year.

2d. A new fence has been erected on Broad Street front, with an iron gate and gateway, for carriages, supported by granite columns also, a good and substantial fence around the whole inclosure.

The improvement, widening and embellishment of Broad Street, as contemplated by a late law, will render it necessary to remove the front fence from its present situation, thirty-one feet six inches

back, to the ultimate width of Broad Street; but this will not interfere with any of the private burial lots, as all these improvements were anticipated and provided for in the original plan of the Cemetery.

3d. Stabling and sheds have been erected, in the angle at the northeast corner of Franklin and Rush avenues, where carriages can stop in time of storm, or during funeral obsequies.

The Chapel has also been furnished with seats, benches, and other conveniences, for the accommodation of stockholders and members, and every arrangement made, for funeral service, or religious exercises, at all times.

4th. Exchanges have been effected with all the owners of lots around the Chapel, for lots belonging to the Corporation, in section "A." The advantages to the Company by this arrangement, were particularly alluded to, in the last annual Report; and it is proper on this occasion, to renew our acknowledgments, to the gentlemen through whose kindness it was accomplished, and tender them the thanks of the members.

5th. The space for the Monument in the circle, has been raised several feet high, by large quantities of earth placed there for that purpose, and a brick gutter laid around it.

In addition to the foregoing acts of the Company, there have been erected by individuals.—

25 private vaults,

10 do. tombs and Monuments, and

2 obelisks;

and several others are already under contract, besides **TEN LOTS**, tastefully enclosed, with ornamental railing and posts, **TWENTY-SEVEN** with post and chain, and **TWELVE** with posts only.

The practice of improving and decorating burial lots with some mementos of affection congenial to our natures, is indicative of the refinement of the age—and is strongly recommended to every lot-holder, to convert the same into a little garden spot; the ge-

neral effect of which, would be delightful in the extreme, and afford the most rational gratification to every beholder.

Around a dear belov'd one's grave,
May fragrant *crocus* ever wave ;
And Spring eternal, nurse the flowers
With zephyrs bland, and genial showers.
Light lay the green enamelled turf
That hides the mortal wreck of worth.*

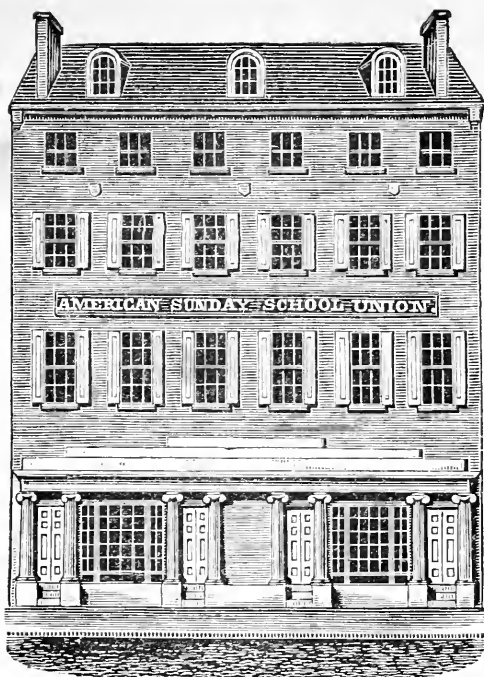
☞ Shrubbery, evergreens and flowers in abundance, of every variety, to adorn and decorate the graves, of departed relatives and friends, can be obtained throughout the year, in the garden immediately adjoining the Cemetery."

M A N A G E R S.

1. GEORGE W. TRYON, 147, Vine Street, President.
2. Dr. JOHN A. ELKINTON, Fifth Street, near Green.
3. NATHAN R. POTTS. No. 301, North Sixth Street.
4. Dr. GEORGE H. BURGIN, No. 175, South Fifth St.
5. JOSEPH PLANKINTON. County Commis. State house.
6. ROBERT C. MARTIN, No. 11, North Juniper Street.
7. PETER A. KEYSER, No. 35, Callowhill Street.
8. JOSEPH JOHNS, No. 147, Marshall Street.
9. THOMAS SNOWDEN, No. 15, North Fifth Street.
10. BENJAMIN MATTHIAS, No. 353, North Sixth St.
11. Dr. MAHLON M. LEVIS, No. 236, North Sixth St.
12. JOHN S. CASH, Washington, above Tenth Street.
13. WILLIAM H. LOVE. 348, North Sixth St. above Green.
14. WILLIAM B. GEYER, 74, Lombard Street.
15. WILLIAM VOGDES, 86½ North Ninth Street.

* *Dii majorum, umbris tenuem—et sine pondere terram
Spirantes Crocos, et in urna perpetuum ver.*

JUVENAL.



AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The American Sunday School Union was formed at Philadelphia, in May, 1824, by the combination of several local Societies, which previously existed, the largest of which, was the “**PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY AND ADULT SCHOOL UNION**,” formed in 1817. The objects of this Institution, as stated in the first Article, are, “**To concentrate the efforts of SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETIES**, in different sections of our country; to strengthen the hands of the friends of **RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION**, on the **LORD’S DAY**; to disseminate useful information; to circulate Moral and Religious Publications, in every part of the land; and to endeavor to plant a **SUNDAY SCHOOL**, wherever there is a population.”

It embraces members, who belong to the following denominations of Christians ;—Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Reformed Dutch, German Reformed, Lutherans, Moravians, and others.

In the “**PRINCIPLES OF THE UNION,**” it is stated ;—
 “ That whilst members of these several denominations, thus connect themselves for this general purpose, it is mutually understood that the Society shall assume no control over any school whatever ; that every Christian Church in the land, shall be encouraged to establish **SCHOOLS** on its own principles ; and that the aid of their **BOOKS**, and **HELPS** shall be afforded to them all, on as **CHEAP TERMS**, as they can be furnished.

To secure a more perfect concurrence of Christians, the Agents, **MISSIONARIES**, and other persons employed by the Society, are selected indiscriminately, as far as possible, from different denominations, regard being had only, to the piety and qualifications of the persons so engaged.”

The general object, to which the funds of the Society are appropriated, are two fold ; 1st, the establishment and support of of Sunday Schools, in destitute places, especially in the western and southern states ; 2dly, the distribution of the Societies’ publications, at the lowest prices, *v. gratuitously*, wherever readers can be found, not only in this country, but at various protestant Missionary stations of the earth, where they are wanted for English readers, as well as for the aid of compilers and translators, in native languages.

Annual subscribers of \$3 a year, are members of the Society, and the payment of \$30, at one time, constitutes a **LIFE MEMBER**.

The receipts of the **SOCIETY**, for **BOOKS** and **DONATIONS**, during the year, amounted to \$88,884 17, of which, less than \$15,000 were donations.

The **CONSTITUTION** provides, that the Officers and Managers shall be Laymen.

The mechanical work of the Society, (paper making, stereotype-

ing, engraving, printing, binding, &c, is all done by contract.—

The Society own neither types, presses, nor tools of trade ; and is only responsible for using the best endeavors to get it done well, and at a fair price.

The time and service of the Board are bestowed gratuitously. The Superintendent of the Society's Book Store, the Editors of the Society's Publications, and the Clerks, are paid for their services.

All the Books of the Society are published under the direction of a Committee, consisting of eight Members, from at least, four different denominations of Christians, and not more than two Members are from any one denomination : and no Book can be published, to which, any Member of the Committee shall object.

The establishment and support of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, in every part of the country, being the great object of " the Union," the Agents and Missionaries, employed by the Society, are instructed to extend their labors indiscriminately among every denomination of evangelical Christians ; and men of every denomination are employed.

The entire Funds of the Society, arising from the Sale of its Publications and Contributions, from benevolent individuals, are devoted (exclusively) to the Benefit of Sunday Schools.

The relation of an auxiliary involves no obligation which is not expressed, in the clause of the Constitution, referring to it ; any Society or School is as independent, after it connects itself with the Society, as it was before. The Society has no control over it, and cannot interfere in any form, with its proceedings. Its patrons and friends, may have a School when, and where they please, nor can the Society oblige them to support any of its plans, or abandon their own. In addition to this, the relation may be dissolved at the pleasure of the auxiliaries ; indeed, it is constituted for their benefit, rather than for that of the parent Union.

The ground and buildings of the Society (146 Chesnut Street,

Philadelphia) cost \$42,000, of which \$20,000 were contributed for this object, by citizens of Philadelphia, and the sum of \$20,000 is still due. The marble front, was put up without expense to the Society.

The Society has already published between 4 and 500 different (reading) BOOKS, more than 300 of which, are handsomely bound, and cost *one mill and two-thirds, per page*. The residue are put up in paper, or bound in small volumes, to the number of twenty or thirty.

These Books form an extensive Sunday School LIBRARY, suitable for Children and Youth. They are circulated through thousands of families ; and every person, friend or foe, may examine them for himself. The use of the Library is gratuitous.

The Reports of the Society, up to May 26, 1835, show that, there are, or have been connected with it, upwards of 16,000 SCHOOLS, 115,000 TEACHERS, and 799,000 PUPILS. At least 60,000 Teachers and Pupils have become Professors of Religion, during the 15 years of the Society's existence.

The general DEPOSITORY, for the SALE of the Society's PUBLICATIONS, is at No. 146, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, and the principal BRANCHES are at No. 152, Nassau Street, New York. No. 8, Cornhill, Boston. Wood Street, Pittsburgh. Genessee Street, Utica ; and Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

☞ A complete set of their PUBLICATIONS, bound in uniform style, may be had for about \$80 ; such a set would embrace 405 Volumes.

ORDERS FOR BOOKS, and other Communications, relating to the GENERAL BUSINESS of the SOCIETY, should be addressed to

FREDERICK W. PORTER,
Corresponding Secretary, of the AM. S. S. UNION.
No. 146, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ DONATIONS to the Society, may be addressed to the TREASURER, PAUL BECK, Jun. **No. 146, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.**

☞ Communications, relating to the **Publications of the Society**, should be addressed to **FREDERICK A. PACKARD, No. 146, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.**

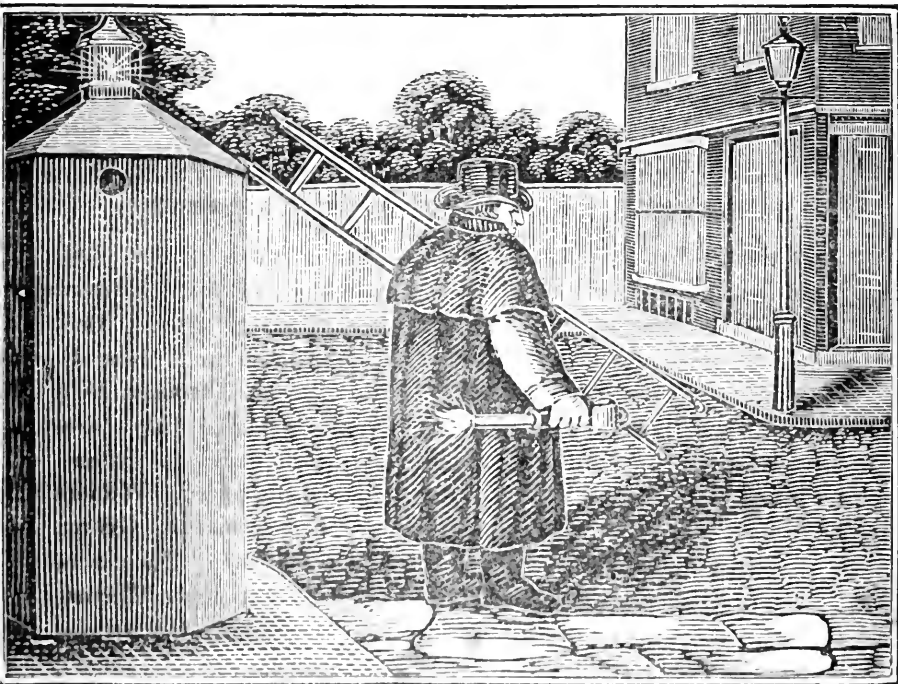
CITY GOVERNMENT.

At the Annual Election, for the State of Pennsylvania, which takes place (according to the Constitution of the State) on the **SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER**. The citizens of the respective Wards, elect Inspectors, and Judges of Elections, County and State Officers, Members of the Common Council, and a portion of the Select Council; and on the **TUESDAY**, following the said election, the Councils (jointly) elect a **MAYOR**.—Formerly the Office of Mayor, was restricted to the Aldermen; but about 10 years since, the right to extend the selection to the whole body of Citizens, was established by law; and it is expected, that the right of electing the Mayor, immediately by the citizens, will be granted by the Legislature, at the present session.

Officers of the CORPORATION and COUNTY.

Isaac Roach, *Mayor*. Samuel Rush, *Recorder*. Cornelius Stevenson, *Treasurer*. Robert H. Smith, *City Clerk*. Edward Olmstead, *Solicitor*. John B. Kenney, *Mayor's Clerk*. Benjamin Jones, Jur. *Treasurer of the Girard Trust*. John S. Warner, *Agent for the Girard Estates*. Adam Traquair, William Faries, Thomas K. Wallace, Lane Schofield, *City Commissioners*. John Diehl, *Commissioner of City Property*. Samuel Hains, Edward N. Gill, *Regulators, and Surveyors*. William Milnor, Peter Hay, Samuel Badger, Peter Christian, George Bartram, John Binns, Samuel Heintzleman, John Thompson, Jacob Snyder, Joseph Watson, Jonathan K. Hassinger, Thomas M'Kean, John R. Vogdes, David S. Hassinger, *Aldermen*.—John M'Lean, Willis H. Blayney, John Duncan, Charles Stuart, *High Constables*. Armon Davis, and James Hickey, *Collectors of Water Rents*. Robert Patten, and James M'Intire, *Superintendents for Cleansing the City*. Peter Conrad, Levin B. Godwin, and Joshua Mitchell, *Clerks of High Street Markets*.—Henry B. Gillingham, *Clerk of Second Street Market*. Daniel Fitler, *High Sheriff, of the County of Philadelphia*. George Norton, *Deputy Sheriff*. James Gregory, *Coroner*. C. F.

Hæckley, Jonathan Johnson, *County Commissioners.* Joseph Plankinton, *Clerk.* Samuel J. Robbins, *Assistant Clerk.* C. W. South, *County Treasurer.* William J. Bedlock, Joseph Plankinton, and William McFarran, *Auditors.* Thomas Dunlap, George W. Wharton, Thomas G. Hollingsworth, Samuel English, George Justice, William G. Flanagan, Alexander Wentz, John Foulkrod, Charles V. Hagner, Henry Leech, Andrew Hooton, Richard R. Spain, *Controllers of the Public Schools.*



THE NIGHT WATCHMEN.

Besides the MAYOR, High Constables, and Ward Officers, which constitutes the DAY POLICE, the City is well guarded at NIGHT, by able bodied men of good character. The Watch is divided into Four Distinct Sections, each under the command of

a Captain, one of which, for the south-eastern Division, is located in Comptroller Street, another for the north-eastern, in Cherry Street, the south-west and north-west Divisions having stations west of, or near Broad Street. Each of the Four Divisions, has about 35 Watch-men, whose duty it is, to trim, light, and extinguish, the public lamps, and gas-lights, to walk their rounds, and cry the hours, while on duty, and to secure the peace and quiet of the city.

In addition to the Watch-men attached to particular stations, each Division has allotted to it, 8 silent Watch-men, whose duty it is, to see that the stationed Watch-men attend to their prescribed duties, and maintain watchfulness during the hours allotted them, and to walk quietly through the Division, and to see that thieves &c. are not making inroads, between the regular Watch-mens' rounds : they usually pursue their rounds, two in company.



TEMPERANCE IMPROVEMENT.

The Grand Reformation, connected with **TEMPERANCE**, which has spread from our shores, even to Europe, has many ardent advocates in Philadelphia, and other Cities of the Union, and undoubtedly, the time will arrive ere long, when the **EXPERIENCE** of the **AGED**, and the **INTELLIGENCE** of the **YOUNG**, will almost banish, from all Classes, (except for Medical purposes, and the arts) "**THE ENEMY, WHICH STEALS AWAY THE BRAIN.**"

Extensive **SOCIETIES** are formed, (under the favor of many distinguished Clergymen and other highly respectable characters) in this City, and elsewhere, which contain, among their Members, the aged, and the juvenile, the wealthy, and the humble, of both sexes.—Agents of these laudable Societies, are pursuing the cause, (with success) in every part of this State, and happy results, for the coming generation, may confidently be antici-

pated, by all those who feel an interest in the present, and future welfare of the rising generations.

Vessels are now fitted out, for voyages to India, the North-west Coast of America, and other near, and distant parts of the world, entirely on Temperance principles:—More activity, and greater success attends their enterprising and praise-worthy Officers and crews; and their families on their return, have the enjoyment of the reward of industry and temperance, instead of the unpleasant task of nursing the broken down inebriates, whose wages have been exhausted, by a GROC BILL, and whose constitutions, are no longer able to resist the effects of unnatural and inordinate STIMULATION.

The effects of TEMPERANCE, it is fondly hoped, will exercise a most salutary influence, in diminishing every kind of crime, and also, lessen the present (enormously) swollen list of applicants for charity; for every person who is acquainted with the statistics of criminal jurisprudence and pauperism, can readily detect INTemperance, as the most prolific source of these great evils to society.

The effect of EXAMPLE will also, extend itself, from parents to children, and from masters to apprentices, and the strong holds of FASHION, which have resisted, (in some degree) the banishment of intoxicating liquors from its circles, it is confidently expected, will finally, and fully, adopt the economical, so far as this world's goods are concerned, and we may say, the SOUL-SAVING principles of TEMPERANCE.



INFANT SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The following appeal to the Benevolent Friends of EDUCATION, will, we hope, not be made in vain:

The MANAGERS of this Infant School Society, of Philadelphia, feel constrained to appeal to the public, in behalf of their

interesting charge. The Society sustains FIVE SCHOOLS, containing more than 500 pupils. Three of these schools are composed of white children ; two of them are confined to the children of colored people.

At the present time, the fund for the support of the colored children in Gaskill Street, is entirely exhausted, and unless immediate aid is rendered, upwards of 100 colored (infant) children, must be deprived of the moral and religious culture, which is the principal characteristic of this system of education. The Treasury for the support of the white schools, will not meet the current expenses of another month. It is hoped, and believed, that a liberal public, who have proved the estimation, in which, they held this Institution, by the support which they have afforded it, for the period of 12 years, will not NOW, suffer it to languish.

Subscriptions and Donations will be received, by Mrs. MOORE, 65, Spruce street ; Mrs. RUAN, 69, North Ninth street ; Miss C. DAVIDSON, 268, Walnut street ; Mrs. E. P. S. JONES, 429, Market street.

☞ The Funds for the support of the white and colored schools, are kept entirely separate. Any contributors having a preference, will please to designate it.

Philadelphia, July, 2, 1839.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY,

Seventh Street, above Market Street.

This LIBRARY now contains between 10 and 11,000 Volumes, embracing generally, the most approved and standard works, in the Arts, Sciences, and general Literature, selected with great care, as best adapted to instruct and improve the reader, and avoiding such as were likely to be, either injurious or useless.— Since its origin, in 1820, more than 10,000 young persons, princi-

pally apprentices, have partaken of its benefits, and in many instances known to the Managers, with great and important influence, in originating and developing talents, and good character, in after life.

The Board have earnestly desired that the Library should be placed in a building, erected for its accommodation, and adapted to its uses ; and though the funds of the Institution are not adequate to such an undertaking, yet the zeal of the Managers has prompted them to exertion. For this purpose, an address to the citizens, setting forth the great usefulness of the Library, has been drawn up, and circulated, and a committee appointed, to make inquiries for a suitable lot ; and though a good site for such a building, at a fair price, has been found, yet the affair is so recent, that nothing more definite can at present, be reported.

The Library has been used, during the past year, by an average number, of 828 boys ; at the last monthly report, the number was 943.

Within the year, 250 Volumes have been purchased and placed on the shelves ; 100 Volumes bound, and 74 new members elected.

The Library is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from the first of March, to the first of September, from 7 to half past 9, P. M. and from the first of September, to the first of March, from 6 to 9. P. M.

MANAGERS, for 1839.

HENRY TROTH, President.

PHILIP GARRETT, Vice President.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

SAMUEL SELLERS, Treasurer.

JOHN LYNAS SMITH, Librarian.

JACOB L. SMITH, and JAMES L. BARRY,

(Assistant Librarians.

PRINTERS, PRINTING, &c.



Washington Press.

As early as six weeks after the city of Philadelphia was Founded, William Bradford, (a very respectable man) established a **PRINTING PRESS**, and published a Sheet-Almanac, for the year 1687, a copy of which, is now in the Philadelphia Library. The “American Weekly Mercury,” was published, by his son Andrew, in 1719—and William, the grand-son of the first William Bradford, commenced publishing a Weekly paper, in 1742. A German newspaper was printed (weekly) in 1743, and one was issued from the Press, (in the same language) Quarterly, at Germantown. In 1723, a Second newspaper was established, and in 1727, Benjamin Franklin was concerned in its publication. The “Pennsylvania Packet” was first printed weekly, by John Dunlap, in 1771, and continued at Lancaster, from 1778

to 1779. On the evacuation of the City, by the British, it was issued twice a week, and in 1784, converted into a **DAILY** paper, the **FIRST**, in the United States : In 1801, this paper was sold to Zachariah Poulson, Esq. its present proprietor and publisher : He then assumed for it, the title of “ **THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.**”

In 1786, “ **THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,**” was commenced by **MATHEW CAREY**, Esq. and others ; and in 1787, he (alone) commenced “ **THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.**” In 1790, an Encyclopædia, in 18 Volumes (quarto) was commenced, the demand for which, increasing as its publication progressed, it was found difficult to obtain printers sufficient to carry on the work. The first **STANDING QUARTO BIBLE**, published in the world, was set up by **MATHEW CAREY**, and it is now, the only one of separate types, of that size : The types for this Bible, were cast by Messrs. **BINNEY & RONALDSON**. Barlow's Columbiad, Wilson's Ornithology, Barton's Botany, Rees' Cyclopædia, and many other publications of distinguished merit, have been issued from the Philadelphia **PRESS**.

The Law Reports of **H. BINNEY**, Esq. those of **SERGEANT & RAWLE**, and **PETER A. BROWN**, Esquires, should be noticed, as a creditable evidence of the laudable enterprise, of Philadelphia **PRINTERS**.

The present condition of the Art of Printing is highly gratifying, and the branches which have been connected with it show, that it is still in vigorous progress.

In the Department of **ORNAMENTAL PRINTING**, besides the best kinds of **PRINTING INK** of various colors, elegant impressions are now made, in gold, silver, and bronze ; and every shape and form, of plain and fancy **TYPES**, are employed : Rich and ornamental Borders ; devices, in great variety, ships, landscapes, steam boats, birds, animals, canal boats, and rail road cars, are in daily use.

☞ The Art of Printing within the last 15 years, having undergone such a great change in the variety and forms of Types, and ORNAMENTAL execution, that we have thought a few pages at the end of this work (as a specimen) would be gratifying to the lovers and connoisseurs in the Typographical Art—as at the period referred to, no such thing could be procured from any other source than importations from Europe, and then the prices were very high, which circumstance is now, entirely obviated, without the loss of time and expense of importation.

Mr. GEDDES, corner of Chesnut Street and Hudson's Alley, executes ORNAMENTAL (and other) Printing, particularly, in gold, silver, bronze, &c. in a superior style.

Messrs. ADAMS & Co. No. 20, Fourth Street, have an extensive establishment, for ORNAMENTAL Printing; and in connexion with it, the manufacture of SNOW FLAKE CARDS, produced at no other manufactory, South or West of New York



DISTINGUISHED PRINTERS.

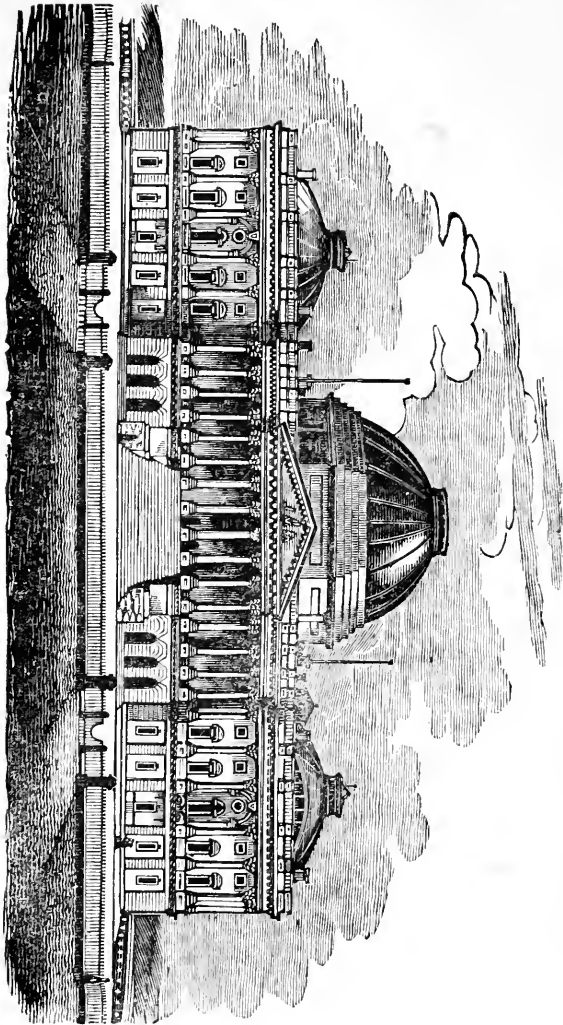
Many who have acquired great FAME and CELEBRITY, in the world, began their career, as PRINTERS. Sir WILLIAM

BLACKSTONE, the author of the *English Law Commentaries*, was a **PRINTER**, by trade. **KING GEORGE, III.** was a **PRINTER**, and not unfrequently, wrought at the business, after he ascended the throne of England. We need not say, that **Dr. FRANKLIN** was a **PRINTER**, for this is well known to all, who are familiar with his name. **ALEXANDER CAMPBELL**, the Theologian, and many other eminent characters (of the present day) were **PRINTERS**.

STEREOTYPING & BOOK-BINDING.

Connectd with Printing, is the art of **STEREOTYPING**, which at this time, is brought to a high degree of perfection, as many of the embellishments of this work will illustrate, particularly the representation of the Capitol at Washington, introduced for that purpose, in the page opposite. Messrs. **ROBB & ECKLIN**, corner of Callowhill and Crown Streets, and Messrs. **JOHNSON & SMITH**, in George Street, are extensively engaged in this branch; and the work produced from these establishments, cannot but give, general satisfaction, both in the manufacturing of **TYPES**, greatly improved; and also, the art of Stereotyping.

BOOK-BINDING, of in every form and kind of covers, plain and highly ornamental with lettering, in gold, equal, (if not superior) to those formerly imported, is extensively carried on by Mr. **DAVID CLARK**, near the corner of Third and Vine Streets, as a branch of the **BOOK-SELLING** business; and many others, who are employed in the same useful occupation, in this City, are entitled to great credit, for their enterprise, skill, and industry.



TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

One of the last acts of the life of the venerable FRANKLIN, was to assist in the Organization of a Beneficial Society of Journeymen PRINTERS. The Society during his life, held their meetings at his house ; it was however dissolved, in 1795, and another instituted in 1802, which was incorporated in 1810, under the name of the " PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY."

It must be a source of grateful reflection to those, who are connected with, and interested in the Art of Printing, that from their ranks has been produced, one of the first Diplomatsists, Philosopher and Moralist, of his time : and that in another individual of the same profession, the city of Philadelphia is, at this time, deriving advantage from his SCIENCE and PHILANTHROPY.

It is almost unnecessary to say, that the late Dr. FRANKLIN, and the venerable MATHEW CAREY, are here alluded to.



BOOK SELLING.

The establishments for the SALE, and PUBLICATIONS of BOOKS, of Messrs. CAREY, LEA & BLANCHARD, COLLINS & BROTHER, KAY & BROTHER, GRIGG & ELLIOT, DESILVER & Co. HENRY PERKINS, THOMAS & Co. Messrs. AUNERS, and several other distinguished BOOK STORES in Philadelphia, are on a scale, commensurate with this growing branch of Business in this City.



PUBLIC PRESS OF PHILADELPHIA.

All the News Papers in the following List, except the Evening News, the National Gazette, and the Philadelphia Gazette, are published in the Morning.



DAILY NEWS PAPERS.

United States' Gazette, 66, Dock Street. Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, 106, Chesnut Street. The Pennsylvanian, 99, South 2d. The Philadelphia Gazette, 97, South 2d. The Pennsylvania Inquirer & Courier, 72, South 2d. Street.—The National Gazette, 96, South 2d. st. The American Sentinel, 35, Walnut st. The Herald & Pennsylvania Sentinel, 61, Dock st. The Evening News, corner of 2d. and Walnut. The North American, Dock Street, opposite the Exchange. Public Ledger, (penny paper) N. W. corner 2d. and Dock st. Daily Evening News (2 penny) 2d. near Walnut st. The Spirit of the Times, (penny) N. W. cor. 3d. and Chesnut. The World, Dock, near 3d. The Little Genius, 2d. near Walnut. The Scissors, occasionally.

PERIODICALS.

American Journal of the Medical Sciences, Fourth street, near Chesnut. Eclectic Journal of Medicine, Carpenter st. near 7th. Waldie's Select Circulating Library, 46, Carpenter st. Littell's Museum, 279, Chesnut. Medical Library, 19, St. James's st. Journal of the Franklin Institute, 7th above Chesnut. American Medical Library, 46, Carpenter st. American Phrenological

Journal, 46, Carpenter st. Financial Register, 46, Carpenter st. Lady's Garland, 45, N. Sixth st. Farmer's Cabinet, 45, N. 6th Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector, 76, South 3d. st. Gentleman's Magazine, corner of Dock & Bank Alley. Lady's Book, 211, Chesnut st. Medical Examiner, by Biddle and Clymer. Philadelphia (monthly) Reporter, 45, N. 6th, st. The Colonization Herald, (semi-monthly) 27, Sansom st. The Penny Magazine, Mr. Pollock, Agent. The Cyclopedia of Useful Knowledge, do. The Spirit of Foreign Magazines, by Mr. Littell. Journal of Homœopathic Medicine.

WEEKLY NEWS PAPERS.

The Saturday Courier, 72, Dock st. Atkinsons' Saturday Evening Post, Carter's Alley. The Saturday Chronicle, 72, S. 2d. The Evening Star, and Independent Democrat, 73, Dock street. De Alte Und Neue Welt, 9, Bread st. The Weekly Messenger, Franklin Place. The Episcopal Recorder, 12, Pear st. The Banner of the Cross, 4th st. below Market. The Presbyterian, corner of 7th and George st. The Religious Telegraph & Observer, 131, Chesnut st. The Catholic Herald, 61, N. 2d. st. The Friend, corner of 4th. and Appletree Alley. The Pennsylvania Freeman, 72, N. 7th, st. Bicknell's Reporter, 76, south 3d. st. The Sunday School Journal, 116, Chesnut st.

The Public Ledger, for the country, and other Weekly papers, for the country, containing the substance of the Daily papers, excepting the advertisements, are regularly published.



UNITED STATES' NAVAL ASYLUM.

This noble edifice is situated on the banks of the river Schuylkill, on the road leading to Gray's Ferry, a short distance below the junction of South Street. The site is very eligible, being the highest point of land on this beautiful river, below Fairmount; it is upwards of 50 feet above high-water mark.

The details of this building are from the Ionic Temple, on the Illissus, near Athens. The front is 386 feet, including a centre building of 142 feet, by 175 feet in depth. The centre is embellished with a marble portico, embracing eight large Ionic columns.

The wings embrace a granite basement, sustaining a marble superstructure of three stories, containing verandahs, in each story, of the front and rear, supported by 88 iron columns, resting upon granite piers.

The extremities of the wings, contain a hall, work-shops, operating room, and offices.

The whole of the interior, is vaulted, which renders the dormitories on the flanks of the centre building fire-proof; they are adapted to accommodate about 400 men.

In the basement of the centre building, is a dining room, 113 feet long, the kitchen and other appendages, to such an establishment, with a furnace for heating the whole building: this story has a communication with the upper stories, by marble steps, constructed on mathematical principles.

There are in the chief story of the centre building, eight parlors for officers, in front; a Chapel, 56 feet square, in the rear, lighted entirely from the dome. The Dispensary, surgeon's apartment, apothecary department, and baths are contiguous.

In the third story, there are officer's sleeping apartments, dormitories, for the Insane, baths, closets, &c.

The entire marble work of the building, is of Pennsylvania

marble. The cost of the Asylum was \$250,000. The lot on which it is erected, is elegantly enclosed in front, with a beautiful iron fence, and laid out into circular walks, the centre one of which, is elegantly ornamented, with grass plats, and ornamental trees. In the rear is an extensive garden, in a high state of cultivation, where the inmates may promenade, for their health.

From the rear verandahs of the Asylum, one of the most delightful views is obtained, of which the city can boast. The Schuylkill river, covered with whitened craft; the palace of the poor (Alms-House) over the river; Fair Mount to the right; the Baronial castle, of the State Penitentiary, and Girard College beyond; with many other beautiful objects, delight most, the attention. We should say to strangers, visiting the city, that they ought not to neglect a visit to the Asylum.

The Asylum was erected, from a plan of WILLIAM STRICKLAND, Esq. the well known excellent Architect, of our city, who was subsequently appointed, to superintend its erection.

The situation of this Institution, is regarded as one of the most healthy that the country can produce: The Bills of Mortality for 50 years, show, that Philadelphia is one of the most healthy cities in the world. Like the Greenwich Hospital, of England, and the Hotel des Invalides, in Paris: it is placed in view of the coming, and departing of national vessels; but is placed upon an elevated point of land, which, all things considered, cannot be surpassed, as a location for a National Asylum, in any part of the country:—and long may it continue, the happy HOME, of those brave men, who have shattered their frames, in support of the FLAG of their native land.

—L. T. Bowes's Lithographic Press, 94 Walnut St.

MAGDALEN SOCIETY.

This benevolent Institution was established in 1800, with the laudable intention of furnishing a home, and a chance of return

to the paths of rectitude, to those deluded females, who, from ignorance, or misfortune, have fallen into an abandoned course of life. The building of this ASYLUM is situated at the corner of Second street and Sassafras, on the Schuylkill. It was incorporated in 1812, and still continues to be conducted, in a manner, highly creditable to its BENEVOLENT FOUNDERS.

FEMALE DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Although the female part of our community have contributed liberally to the various BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS, and Missionary Societies, in common with the other sex, still, it would be doing them injustice, not to mention, that several Institutions, of a religious and benevolent character, have been established, and supported entirely by their efforts; among them, may be mentioned, with a decided approbation, the FEMALE DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY," intended to AID distant and thinly settled parishes, in the support of their pastors, and to contribute to the support of suitable young Missionaries, to distant parts of the country, particularly, such neighborhoods as from the recent settlement of the country, or other cases, are unable to provide for a permanent pastor.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Office, No. 131, Chesnut Street.

For the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

GIDEON N. JUDD, Associate Secretary and Agent, to whom all communications with said Society within the limits of the above named States, may be directed.

The Quarterly Meetings of the Board will be held on the Fourth Tuesday of March, June, September and December. It is desirable that applications for aid, should be forwarded to the

Secretary and Agent, a few days previous to each quarterly meeting. When this cannot conveniently be done, they may be transmitted at any time, and special meetings of the Board will be called to attend to them.



PENNSYLVANIA LITERARY INSTITUTE.

This Society was instituted, August Tenth, 1828, under the name of "THE YOUTH'S LIBRARY, AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION." Its original members were only FIVE apprentice BOYS, to whose energy, perseverance, and industry, the Society is indebted, for its present flourishing condition. It is now composed of about 250 members, and possesses a Library, containing 3,000 Volumes, which is accommodated, in a spacious and commodious apartment, in the "UNION BUILDINGS," corner of 8th and Chesnut streets.

During the two last winters, courses of popular LECTURES, have been delivered before the Institute, by various literary gentlemen.

Young men, of 16 years and upwards, are eligible to membership, on payment of moderate fees.

This Institution has done much towards promoting a love for reading, and a taste for literary pursuits, among the respectable youths of our City.



TRACT SOCIETIES.

For the distribution of select, moral and religious TRACTS, and for the dissemination of the important truths of Religion, have an extensive organization, in connexion with almost every Church, in the City and County of Philadelphia. At stated periods, at all seasons, pious young ladies of the first respectability, may be

seen, industriously circulating these missives of intelligence and affection, from street to street, and from house to house.—Those who neglect other important warnings, of the necessity of a preparation, for their *great change*, which may suddenly come, are periodically warned, by these Female Missionaries of Benevolence; and many cases are known, in which, the most happy *reformations* have had their foundations laid, by the *perusal of Christian TRACTS*.

It is impossible to express, how thankful the religious portion of the community ought to feel, at the evidence of devotion, in the great cause of truth, so perseveringly displayed, by those benevolent ladies, who are connected with these Important Societies.



MANAYUNK VILLAGE.

“ How often have I loitered o’er your green,
Where humble happiness, endear’d each scene ;
How often have I paus’d, on ev’ry charm,—
The shelter’d cot,—the cultivated farm,—
The never-failing Brook, the busy Mills,—
The decent Church, that topp’d the neighboring Hills.”

GOLDSMITH.

Like snowy flocks, half hid, among the hills,
Or scatter’d down their green and verdant sides,
The shining dwellings, kiss the mountain rills,
As o’er the mossy rocks, their music glides.

The rosy villagers, to toil inur’d,
Are stirring ere the sun hath dawn’d his rays ;
And singing, like the lark—morn’s dewy bird,—
Their matin-notes—of gratitude and praise.

The hum of industry is in the air,
That o’er the senses, silently doth steal ;
And down the Vale, where rolls the Schuykill fair,
Is heard the hammer, and revolving wheel.

Here, happy minds, with sweet content, pass on,
Nor heed the strife, a heartless City wears,
’Till life’s last feeble, glitt’ring sand has run,
And fill’d the measure of their passing years.

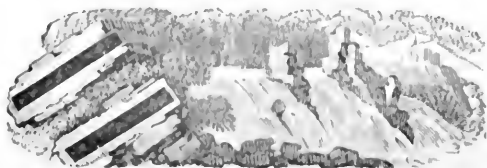
The Village of Manayunk, is seven miles up the river Schuylkill, from Philadelphia. One of the most delightful rides, with which the country abounds, is along the banks of the beautiful Schuylkill, to Manayunk. The scenery is what the artists term, "*beautiful in repose.*"

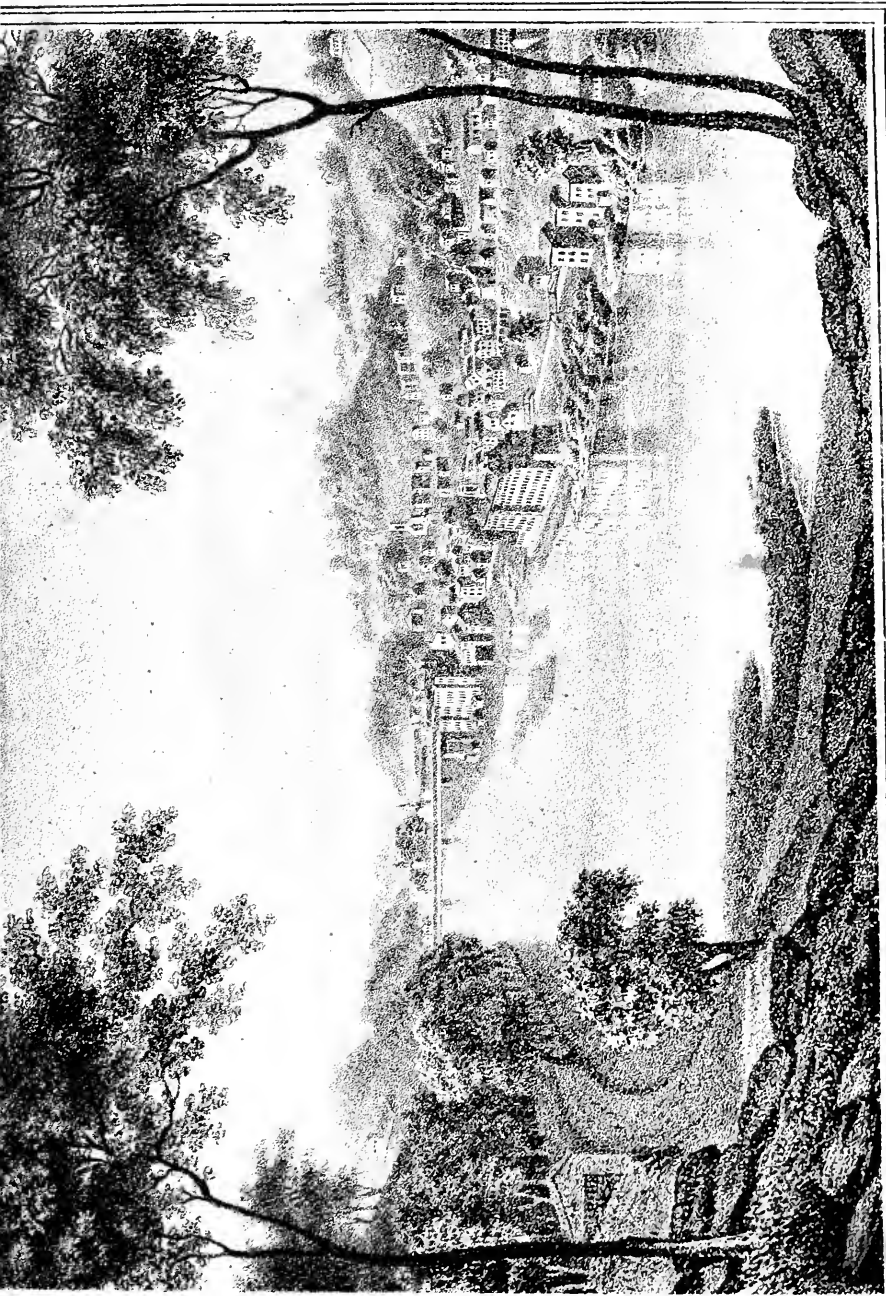
There is nothing like grandeur or sublimity ; but the eye generally reposes upon beautiful landscapes, richest shrubbery, romantic grottos, tasty farm-houses, handsome cottages, and elevated fields. The Wissahiccon creek is rendered famous, by its romantic scenery, and falls of water : it meanders quietly, into the Schuylkill, and as the eye stretches up its picturesque banks, amid the richest foliage, some of the most beautiful dwellings appear, as if they had been erected in the original forest, in all its native beauty.

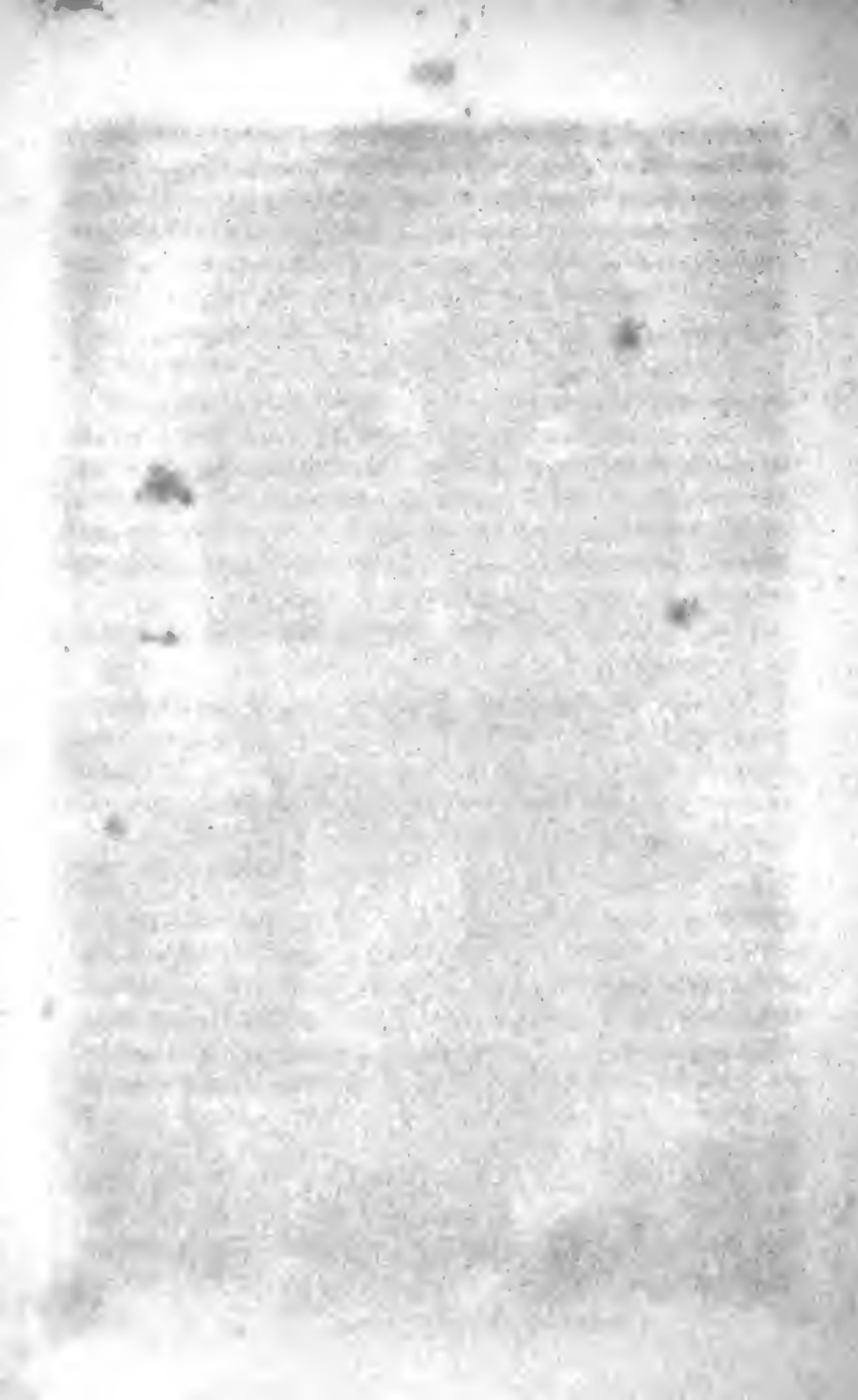
Manayunk contains a population of about 4,000 souls. Most of the dwellings and manufactories, are finished, in what is called "rough cast." One of the finest views in the vicinity of this village, may be obtained, from the upper side of the Manayunk Bridge, where, as far as the eye can reach, the beautiful river Schuylkill is seen sweeping down, between its verdant banks, and ever varying landscape.

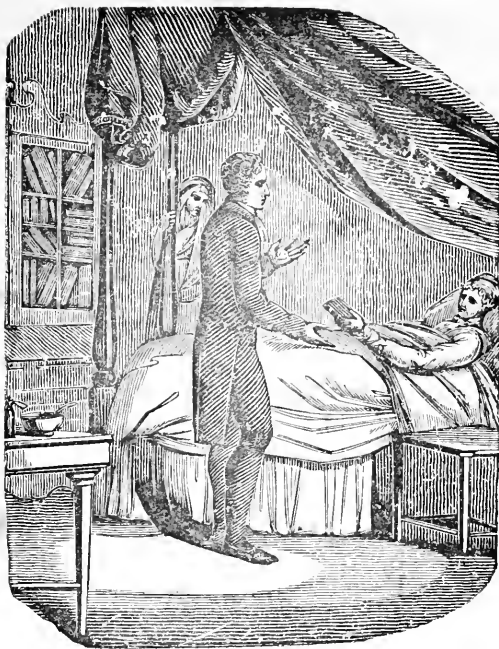
Perhaps the most romantic walk, to be found in this country, is along the banks of the Schuylkill, beside the canal, or on the opposite shore, to Manayunk village : and in the verdant season, crowds of citizens and strangers, do themselves the delight thus, to walk out, to drink of the balmy air, borne in sweetest fragrance, from the golden fields, and blushing gardens, of the surrounding hills.

J. T. BOWEN'S Lithographic Press, 94 Walnut St.









EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

This frightful form of Cholera Morbus, which made its appearance on the Banks of the Ganges, in 1817, and successively through various countries and islands of the East, after having crossed to the Western shores of Europe, made its first appearance on our continent, on the Banks of the St. Lawrence, in 1832 ;— soon afterwards appearing at New York, and speedily extending its ravages to our City. About the middle of July, the vagrants and prisoners in the Arch Street prison (at that time,) located at the corner of Arch and Broad Streets, became suddenly affected with Spasmodic Cholera, and a large number died, within a few hours of the attack. The humanity of many of our citizens, was distinguishingly displayed on that occasion, and **JOHN SWIFT, Esq.** the late Mayor, deserves to be mentioned, for his courage and fortitude, at that time.

The City Councils and Board of Health had made arrangements, to ascertain the nature and character of this new and terrific affection, by sending several distinguished medical gentlemen to Montreal, as soon as it was known, that it had positively, made its appearance in the neighborhood of that City, and agreeable to the advice of those gentlemen ample preparations were made by the organization of a number of CITY HOSPITALS, for the treatment of the disease, on its anticipated Invasion.

The public School Houses, in Chester Street, Locust Street, Lombard Street, Penn Street, Catharine Street, Sixth, near Catharine Street, and the public work-shops, in Lombard Street, a building in Cherry Street, and a store house, in Jones's Alley, were all fitted up, with bedding, mattresses, and all the appropriate apparatus for the occasion. And the BUSH HILL Hospital was fitted up as a receptacle, for all the Convalescent patients, from the various establishments enumerated.

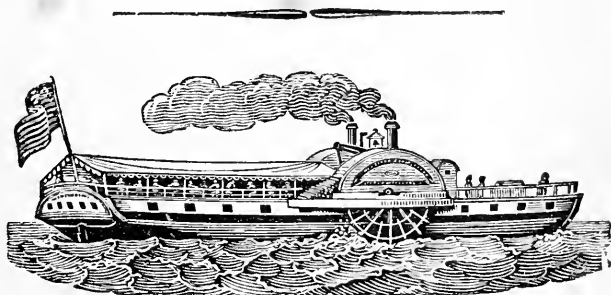
Each of the City Hospitals had a principal PHYSICIAN, and several assistants, with male and female NURSES, sufficient to give prompt and energetic treatment to the patients:—And every Hospital was provided with an apparatus, for transporting patients, in a recumbent posture, an expedient necessary to guard against ASPHYXIA, which often occurred, from raising the patient from the horisontal position.

After the terror, which attended its first invasion had subsided, and the Hospital arrangements had got into full operation, the disease seemed decidedly, to yield to the Medical Science, displayed in its treatment, and ample means humanely placed at the disposal of the physicians and gentlemen charged with the care of the Hospitals.

Among those who distinguished themselves for their intrepidity, humanity, and benevolence, in this trying visitation, no man deserves a higher encomium, than the late Rev. Dr. HURLEY.—He gave up his dwelling house, in Crown Street, for the use of Cholera Patients, and he was instant in season, and out of

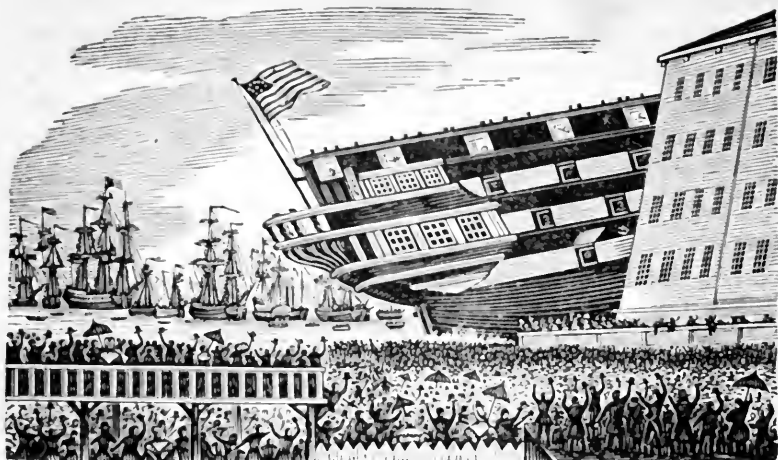
season, to administer to their aid and comfort, even, freely opening his purse, to all those who needed his support :—His Memory will be warmly cherished, by every benevolent heart. It would be highly unjust to omit to give the credit due to the religious order of Sisters of Charity, for their voluntary and fearless assistance in this epidemic.

It is believed, that no City in the Union, presented a more successful treatment of the Cholera, not more than 1,000 patients, having died of the disease, in a population of over 200,000, although the disease continued for more than six weeks, gradually thereafter diminishing in number and violence. Doctor SAMUEL JACKSON has published his personal observations, on the Cholera, which displays great scientific research, and accurate investigation.



STEAM BOAT LANDINGS, &c.

Several Steam Boat Landings are established on the north and south side of the Landing at the front of Market street, and in the immediate vicinity of this location, north and south are numerous packet stations. Arch street Wharf, Chesnut, Walnut, Spruce, and Cedar street wharves have been made into commodious Steam Boat Landings. At Callowhill and Almond street wharves, Steam Boats have occasional landings. From these positions, Steam Boats depart at stated times, for the various towns and villages in the vicinity of the Delaware river, and the lines of communication north and south originate.



LAUNCH OF THE U. S. SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

The LAUNCH of this great ship is referred to, as one of the leading events of this city : It took place, on the eighteenth of July, 1837, a day well calculated, by its serenity and clearness, to give brilliancy to the circumstance, noticed more particularly at length in the following extract from the " Commercial Herald," (then) Edited by N. SARGENT, Esq. published on the day after the Launch. " The noble Ship PENNSYLVANIA the pride of our NAVY, and one of the largest ships in the world, if not the very largest, entered her destined element yesterday, at precisely half past two o'clock, amid the deafening cheers of at least one hundred thousand spectators. It was an animating, a majestic sight.

The river, for a great distance around, was covered with vessels, steam boats, and every variety of water craft, whose decks were crowded, and whose masts, shrouds and rigging were alive with people. Every tree, every post, every fence, every window, every roof which overlooked the scene, had its occupants.

Wherever we turned our eye, masses of human beings presented themselves.

At length the note of preparation is sounded ; the ominous click of the hammer is heard—every eye is riveted to a common centre—every heart palpitates with anxious expectation, and now, after a delay, during which minutes seemed hours, and hours days, the signal guns are heard, a general move is made among the mass, the breath is held, not a word is spoken, the flag at the stern flutters, “ she moves ! she moves ! ” is heard, and lo ! the huge, but beautiful structure walks forth, and descends slowly, but majestically, to her element ; and having entered gracefully, yet proudly rises, as if conscious of her high destiny, and looks down upon the surrounding craft, with dignified condescension and proud complacency. Immediately the shouts of the multitude are like the rushing of a mighty storm, land answering unto water, and water unto land ; and the reverberations swell upon the air and roll upon the deep, mingled with the roar of cannon, announcing the event to distant parts. Not an accident has occurred to mar the scene, not a limb broken, nor a finger bruised.

And now, as the Leviathan of the Navy sits with the grace of a swan upon the waters, see the animating scene upon the river ! thousands of boats are darting to and fro, swarming round her like pigmies, lively pigmies, around a huge Titan. The river is alive, and recalls to recollection the graphic accounts of the annual marriage ceremony on the Adriatic at Venice. Nothing can be more beautiful or exhilarating ; would that our pen were a pencil, that we might present this scene of life to the gratified eye of our reader, in all its freshness, its variety, its constantly varying phases ; the task is, however, beyond our powers ; ours would be a picture wanting the breath of vitality, the spirit-stirring animation, the feverish excitement of reality :

But we must not lose sight of the all-absorbing object, the noble PENNSYLVANIA, the worthy daughter of the key-stone State, the future defender of our Country’s honor, and her proud and lofty representative, in distant seas. There she is ; and what American heart does not beat with a quicker throb, and warm with a

more ardent patriotism, as he looks upon her graceful, but towering form, and sees her, in his mind's eye, annihilating with her thunders, those who shall have dared to offer an insult to our flag, and commanding respect, and awing enmity, wherever her pennon flutters in the breeze, and her dauntless prow breasts the deep.—Long may she continue to be an object of affection to Pennsylvanians, of pride to Americans, and of terror to our enemies, should it be our misfortune to have them.

We cannot but repeat, that as a matter of the most sincere gratulation, not an accident of any kind, which we have yet heard of, happened to dampen the general joy manifested on the occasion. This is attributable, in no small degree, to the admirable and skilful arrangements of the officers of the yard, and the Naval architect, Mr. HUMPHRIES, who had every thing in his department prepared, in the most complete and judicious manner possible. The ship, in going off her ways, moved with the ease and silence of a mere jolly boat, though with the resistless force of an avalanche.

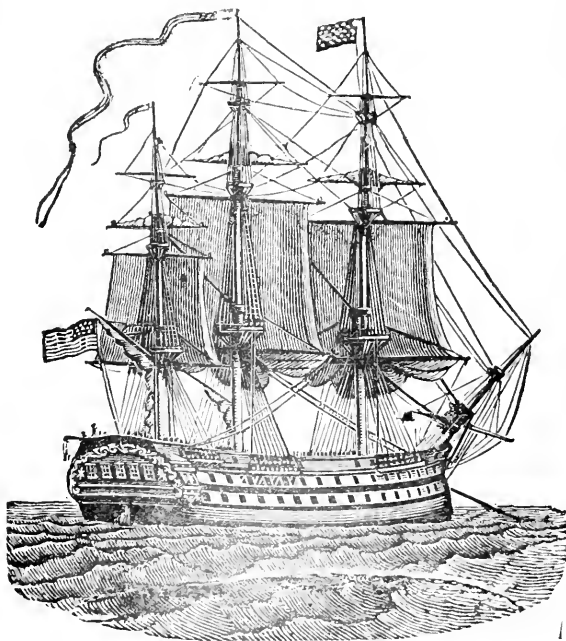
We do not recollect of ever having seen so large an assemblage of people, except upon one occasion—perhaps not even then; we allude to the entry of “the Nation's Guest,” the good Lafayette, into New York, on his arrival in this country in 1824. It is said, that at least **Forty Thousand** persons have arrived in this city within three or four days past. These were probably all present, and every man woman and child in the city, who could go, turned out. The number present, therefore, could not have been short of **One Hundred Thousand**. It is estimated that there were at least *Three Hundred* vessels and boats upon the river, and we saw both shores lined with people, as far as the eye could reach.”

D I M E N S I O N S, &c.

The Masts of the Pennsylvania tower to about the height of *Two Hundred and Fifty* feet; and from her flying jib-boom, to the end of the spanker-boom, is over *Three Hundred and*

Seventy-Five feet: Her Main-Yard measures about *One Hundred and Twenty* feet: Her heaviest Anchor weighs about *Ten Thousand Pounds*. She has three Gun Decks, a Spar and Orlop Deck; and is pierced for *One Hundred and Forty* Guns.

As a specimen of Naval Architecture, in which the choicest Live Oak, White Oak, and Yellow Pine, are judiciously combined, she may well be, the pride of Naval Architecture, and particularly that of AMERICA.



PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The Navy Yard is situated upon the Banks of the River Delaware, below the City, at the Southern extremity of Swanson

Street. The grounds embrace about twelve acres, enclosed by a high and substantial brick wall. The various Buildings in the yard are, the Officer's residences ; Quarters for the marines and soldiers ; work-shops, and other structures, growing out of naval operations. The largest building in the view is the one, in which, the ship of war, "*Pennsylvania*," was constructed : It is *Two Hundred and Seventy* feet in length, *Eighty-Four* feet in width, and *One Hundred and Three* feet in height.

In another large ship-house, there is now, upon the stocks, a *Forty-four Gun Frigate*, which has been several years in progress. In the elegant Prints, published by Mr. BOWEN, the view of the Navy Yard, represents the River Delaware, covered with the shipping, from a point below the Navy Yard, extending up as far as Kensington, which is dimly traced in the distance. Wind-mill Island, where the pirates were hung, many years since, is also seen, opposite the heart of the city, while the shore of Camden beyond is partially seen, at distant points.

Efforts are now making, to procure the establishment of a *Dry Dock*, in connexion with the Philadelphia Navy Yard, which, it is to be hoped, may finally prove successful, as the interests of the Merchant and the Navy, would be eminently advanced by such a work.

This station is now, under the command of the gallant Commodore STEWART, whose laurels have shed lustre, upon *Pennsylvania*, the State of his nativity.

I. T. Bowen's Lithographic Press, 94 Walnut St.

In reviewing the interior of the Navy Yard, the rows of massy Ordinance, the store-houses for ship timber, the mast sheds, and the smitheries, &c. cannot escape the attention of connoisseurs in Naval Architecture.—Some pieces of cannon, of both brass and iron, trophies from our enemies, bearing the insignia of foreign powers, will attract the attention of the curious observer.

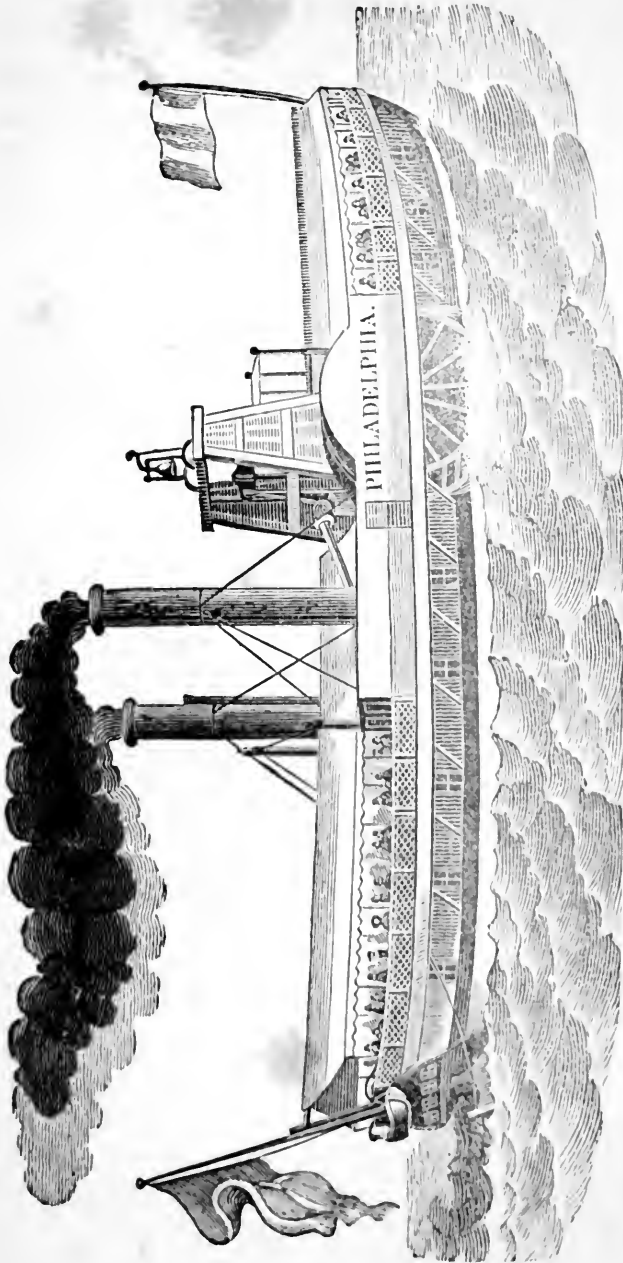
SHIP BUILDING.

The Mechanical skill of the Philadelphia Ship Builders is well known, throughout the United States, and the beautiful Merchant and Packet Ships, which now, form the Lines of connexion with Europe, and other quarters of the world, add not a little, to their fame, as well as display the skill, of our ship-masters and navigators.



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An association of Merchants was formed in 1801, to meet monthly ; and thirteen members to form a quorum : Their duties are, to promote the advancement of mercantile character, and adjust disputes between Merchants and others ; and the members obligate themselves to abide the awards of a Committee, drawn from among their members.



The construction of Steam Boats has been largely pursued, and elegant and swift Steamers are built, for the use of the Delaware River, and for the Southern waters.

PILOTS ON THE DELAWARE.

Three classes of Pilots, arranged according to the depth of water, drawn by the vessels, which they are allowed to take charge of, have been established; those of an inferior grade, having to serve several years, before they can take charge of the heaviest ships.

WARDENS.

A Board of Wardens existed as early as 1803; and a Master, with assistant Wardens has been appointed by the Governor, with authority to adjust the differences, between masters and owners of vessels, and with authority to direct the mooring of vessels, &c.



CITY COMMISSIONERS.

Four persons are annually appointed, by the MAYOR, in January. Their duty is to superintend the public property, the paving and regulating the Streets: The cleansing of the Streets, is accomplished by scavengers, who collect the filth of the city, and remove it to a suitable place of deposit.



PHARMACY, MEDICINES, & CHEMICALS.

The College of Pharmacy has erected in Zane Street, near Seventh, a Hall, purposely for the uses of the Institution, in which, Lectures are delivered, in the winter season, on Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, and Materia Medica. The influence of the exertions of the members of the College, by thoroughly instructing their pupils, and assistants, and thereby guarding the public against imposition, is generally felt throughout the city: and the salutary effect is spreading itself throughout the country, by the

aid of the scientific Quarterly Journal of the Institution. Besides the advantages alluded to, a commendable spirit of investigation, is excited among (particularly) the juvenile members of the college, which will, if properly encouraged, add to the scientific fame of our country.

Chemicals, Pigments, Colors, &c.

Large quantities of excellent Chemicals, Pigments, Colors, Acids, and other articles, generally used by Physicians, Druggists, Dyers, Painters, and Artizans, are manufactured in this city, and its vicinity, and the time will probably soon arrive, when those at present imported, will be entirely displaced by articles, of equal quality, of Domestic manufacture.

Messrs. Wetherills, John Farr & Co. Kurlbaum & Co. Carter & Scattergood, and others, are extensively engaged in the manufacture of coarse and fine Chemicals, Pigments, &c : and Messrs. Smith & Hodgson, in Arch Street : and Charles Ellis, 56 Chestnut Street, and others in the city, pay great attention to the compounding, and IMPORTATION of choice MEDICINES.

Lectures of the College of Pharmacy.

The Introductory Lectures to the course, of the College, are given in the early part of November, and the course is continued on regularly appointed Evenings of every week, until March, following.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D. Lecturer on Chemistry,
(Mineralogy, &c.

JOSEPH CARSON, M. D. Lecturer on Materia Medi-
(ca, Botany, &c.



SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Formerly our surgeons depended entirely on importations, for their supplies, of all kinds of instruments : At the present time, the city of Philadelphia has in successful operation, several establishments, for the fabrication of every kind of instruments for Sur-

geons, Occulists, Accoucheurs, Dentists, Cuppers, Dissectors, Barbers, Farriers, &c. almost all of which, can now be obtained, in this city, of the best quality, at wholesale, at the extensive Manufactory of MESSRS. WIEGAND & SNOWDEN, No. 15 North Fifth Street, and of Mr. Rorer, in N. 6th st. and Mr. Schively, S. 8th.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK, &c.

In common with other sections of our country, the citizens of Philadelphia, and the neighborhood, are turning their industry, and embarking their capital, in the highly promising business of raising the silk-worm, and cultivating the *Morus Multicaulis*; and also, the manufacture of articles of SILK.

Although the heat of speculation, especially in the *Morus*, may give to this national enterprise, for a short time, the character of desperate adventure, still, the final result cannot be doubted, by those, who take an extensive view of the great destiny, which awaits our happy country, connected with the permanent interest of which, the progress of every branch of useful manufacture, is intimately blended.—The rapid advance of cotton manufactures of coarse goods, from an infant state, to one of almost perfection, has taken from the business of the house-wife, part of her employment, in the production of domestic goods, for farm use.—The cultivation of silk, which indispensably, calls for numerous hands, to select leaves, and feed the worms, promises to profitably fill the vacuum, produced by the monopolizing action, of the manufacture of cotton goods, which has distanced all domestic competition.

It is highly probable, that in a few years, the agreeable spectacle will be presented, of a vast silk-growing section, immediately in our vicinity, an event, well calculated to enhance the value of female labor, as most of the employments connected with all the operations of weaving, and manufacture, may be performed by females and children; and thus, will be opened a great field for industry and wealth.

The spirit which actuates the enterprise of silk-raising, may be estimated, by the early formation of a NATIONAL SOCIETY, which has already sat in Convention, and recommended the formation of auxilliary branches. A MANUFACTORY of SILK GOODS, is in a successful operation in Stamper's Alley, in this city, where more than thirty individuals are constantly employed. Several wealthy gentlemen in this vicinity, have already, engaged extensively in erecting suitable buildings for feeding the silk-worms, and for the manufacturing of silk, among whom PHILIP PHYSIC, Esq. (son of the late Doctor P.) and Dr. J. CLARK, are progressing rapidly, in this great enterprize.



CHRIST CHURCH.

This ancient edifice was first established in 1695, having been erected under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Clayton. It was, originally, it appears, only one story high, and according to the best evidences that can be obtained, it was even so low in the ceiling, as to be easily touched by persons with uplifted hands.—The bell which was used to summon the people to church, was hung on a large tree, in front.

In 1710, it appears to have been enlarged, by a far more commodious edifice, which was run up, over the old, where they continued to worship, until the new structure was completed, or so far advanced as to enable the congregation to worship in it.

In 1727, the western end of the Church, as it is now presented to the observer, was erected. The eastern side put up in 1731. The towering steeple, the most lofty in the city, was elevated in 1753—54. The solemn style of the architecture which prevails throughout the edifice, is like that adopted in the execution of the "Old State House," and is said to have been introduced by a physician of Philadelphia, Dr. John Kearsley, who was popular in his profession, in those days. It is constructed with brick-work throughout.

The steeple, which has been often extolled, for its chaste simplicity of construction, in the most elegant variety of architectural forms, was elevated, it would appear, as a peculiar Monument of Philadelphia. The war having ended in 1784, a lottery was authorised to raise " £1012 10 s. 3," for aiding the construction of a steeple on " Christ Church," which amount was so raised. There was also a lottery, for the benefit of the vestry, and the whole amount raised by lottery, appears to have been \$36,000. The steeple is one hundred and ninety-six feet in height. The cost of the steeple was £2,100, and the eight bells, imported from England, cost £900. The whole weight of the bells, 8160 lbs. the tenor one weighing 1800 lbs. When they were first put up, they were a great novelty, and when chimed, people came from the neighboring villages, to listen to their musical tones. The bells were taken down at one time, and sunk in the Delaware river, to keep them from falling into the hands of the British, but again hung up immediately, on the evacuation of the city. Amid these revolutionary scenes, too, the spirit of Independence, could not longer brook the appearance of the Bust of King George, carved in relief, in front. Some brave patriots procured a ladder, and ascending with a hatchet, chopped off his head, leaving the crownless trunk, a warning to all future oppressors, of the inalienable rights of man.

Some of the original Communion Plate of the Church, was presented by Queen Anne, in 1708.

The ministerial offices were holden by several successors to the Rev. Mr. Clayton.

The Rev. Mr. WHITE was installed, as an assistant, of the Rev. Mr. PETERS, in 1772, who was finally, consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal Church, in 1787, which office he continued to fill, over one of the most respectable Churches in America, through all the trying scenes of the revolution, and the various vicissitudes of our infant REPUBLIC, until DEATH gathered him to his Fathers, to reap the REWARDS of a LIFE, adorned by the purest principles of CHRISTIANITY.

— I. T. Bowen's Lithographic Press, 94 Walnut St.



AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The following remarks on the necessary efforts, to give a due circulation to the Sacred Scriptures, is from a Letter addressed to the Editor of the "PRESBYTERIAN"; and as it presents a warm appeal in behalf of the BIBLE, it is not necessary to apologize for its insertion in a work, professing to give a brief account, of the City of Brotherly Love, the Head Quarters of Religious action and feeling.

"Nearly ten years have now elapsed, since the *American Bible Society Resolved*, in connexion with its local auxiliaries, to supply every destitute family in the country, with a copy of the Holy Scriptures. Before the close of three years, this noble work was nearly accomplished: half a million of families were thus, put in possession of the sacred oracles.

Good and great benefits have resulted, as we have already seen, though the extent of this good, will never be known until all men are gathered before Him, who has declared, that "*His Word shall not return unto Him void.*" Since this general supply of the country, seven or eight years have passed by. A re-examination of a few counties, in the states of Vermont, New York, and Ohio, during the last years, has convinced the Managers of the Parent Society, that an appalling destitution of the scriptures

AGAIN prevails, in almost every part of the land : They feel a deep, and anxious solicitude that NEW investigations should be made, in every state and county, and that ALL our dwellings should once more, be furnished in some way, with the Word of God. They are resolved to do their part, in effecting such a supply ; and they beg leave to urge upon conductors of auxiliary societies, the importance of an early attention to the same. By a little prompt and energetic action, the members of each local society, can be convened, exploring committees can be appointed, books can be ordered, for cash or short credit, or if needful, solicited gratuitously, and the destitute thus be supplied. Many of those local societies, are in a languishing condition, and need to be roused : They are the best of all instrumentalities, for the wide distribution of the scriptures : But they require the watchful and encouraging attention of their respective officers, and of all, who would perpetuate our civil blessings, or prepare men for the retributions of a coming world.

But the Managers of the American Bible Society, have a further subject to present, namely, the growing demands for the scriptures in foreign countries.

In addition to frequent calls from Canada, Texas, Brazils, and the West Indies, they have still more extensive, and urgent applications, from Southern Russia, Greece, Persia, India, and the Sandwich Islands. From one Missionary station alone, they have a repeated solicitation for \$25,000, to aid in printing and circulating the scriptures ; from another station \$10,000 ;—from two others, \$3,000 ; from another \$2,000 ; and from several \$1,000. Applications for aid, to the amount of \$42,300 are now, before the Board, and after a conference with the officers, of the several Missionary societies, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodists, Board of Missions in Boston, &c. they see not how they can well avoid paying out, from \$25,000 to \$30,000, before the next annual Meeting in May, if this sum can possibly be obtained.—Within a few days, an urgent call has been presented from Persia, for means to print the Bible, in Syriac, at Ooroomiah, and other

calls equally important, from the Society's Agent, in the Levant, towards publishing the Armenian, and the Hebrew-Spanish scriptures.

It is respectfully asked, that the above statements may receive attention. Clergymen it is hoped, will spread the facts given, before their respective congregations, and encourage auxiliary societies, to engage at once, either in the supply of their own destitute families, or in raising means to supply the destitute, abroad.

Nothing can be more certain to a Protestant, than that millions of Bibles must be prepared, and circulated, before the world is converted to Jesus Christ. They must be furnished too, by those who possess, and appreciate the Bible.

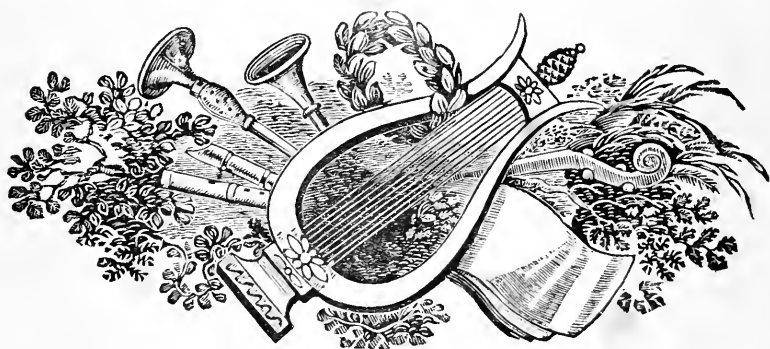
The time is come, to prosecute this work on a large scale ; the doors are open, in almost every land ; Christian Missionaries and Agents are abroad, eager to prepare and circulate, this Sacred Volume ; all things seem to be ready, and invite to action. Our desire, and Prayer to God is, that the cause of the Bible, may **THIS YEAR**, receive a **NEW** impulse, throughout the length and breadth of our land."

¶ Among the numerous Benevolent Societies in this City, the Bible, Tract, Missionary, Education, and Sunday School, sustain an intimate connexion. Each is necessary in its place ;—and all combined, form a comprehensive, well organized and efficient system of Agencies, for the spread of the Gospel. Each has its peculiar claims, and the arguments for each, are weighty ; and must carry conviction to every candid, and unprejudiced mind.



DORCAS SOCIETIES.

Of the numerous Associations of a Benevolent tendency, abounding in this city, none can claim a more truly practical character, than the Dorcas societies, combining the action of wealthy and industrious ladies, for the purpose of procuring comfortable clothing, for the meritorious POOR, those whose condition has resulted from the afflicting Dispensation of Providence, or from unforeseen events of human life. Their particular action is excited by visitations of severe and protracted cold weather, or other vicissitudes of an inclement season.



PHILADELPHIA SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

The object of this Institution, which has now been about FIVE years in existence, is the cultivation of the higher branches of Music, both Vocal and Instrumental. The number of performers is over 100 : Four Concerts are given every season, at which, are produced, and in the most creditable manner, the best musical compositions extant. Schools, for primary instruction in Music, both vocal and instrumental, have been established by the Society, and are now in successful operation, in the Society's hall, (Cherry

Street, near Fifth. The annual contribution paid by each member of the Society is Five Dollars.

BENJAMIN MATTHIAS, President,
DAVID S. FREELAND, Treasurer,
SAMUEL H. DAVIS, Secretary,
H. KNAUFF, Instrumental Conductor,
D. WILLIAMS, Vocal Conductor.



SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

The SCHOOLS in connexion with the "Philadelphia Sacred Music Society," have a regular Session, under the care of Mr. LUKE P. LINCOLN, from the "Boston Academy of Music:" The object of which is, especially, to IMPROVE the taste for SACRED MUSIC. The charges are moderate, and the pupils are entitled to admission to the Concerts of the Sacred Music Society.

Classes of ladies and gentlemen meet on several evenings in each week:—And a juvenile class assembles on Saturday afternoons.

☞ Instructions are also given in Instrumental Music.

JAMES R. DICKSON, Sec'ry.



ORATORIOS, CONCERTS, &c.

The advancement of the Arts and Sciences, is well illustrated, by the refined taste evinced, in the patronage of Sacred Orato-

rios, Concerts, &c. in which, a large collection of musical talent, is displayed, and generally an improved taste for Music, in the fashionable circles of society, is apparent.

Oratorios and Concerts, under the patronage of the **MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY**, and the Musical Associations, are regularly given yearly, in which, the celebrated works of Handel, Hayden, Mozart, and other distinguished authors, are performed, with decided talent, comparable with similar efforts in other countries; although in the number of instrumental and vocal performers, they cannot be expected, to rival the Musical Festivals, in England, or the great Opera performances of Continental Europe.

PUBLIC BATHS.

ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.

One of the most important results, of the ample supply of pure water, afforded by the Fair Mount Water Works, is the erection of the **BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS** in this City, by liberal and enterprising individuals, for Public Benefit. One of these is situated near Laurel Street, between 2d and 3d. Streets. Another in La Grange Place, near 2d and Arch Streets: And another, by far the largest, most central and elegant, has been erected by **WILLIAM SWAIN, Esq.** at the corner of Seventh and George Streets, in the vicinity of elegant Hotels, Museums, &c. The Baths are amply supplied with marble and copper bathing vessels, in neat, spacious, and convenient apartments. Warm and cold shower-baths, may here be obtained, at all seasons of the year.

Adjoining, and connected with this spacious and elegant building, are several retired and convenient apartments, neatly furnished as bathing rooms, for ladies. This department is constantly attended by female superintendents.—This establishment is perhaps, the most extensive, costly, and elegant, of any thing of the kind in the United States.

INFIRMARY, FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR PERSONS

Laboring under HERNIA, or RUPTURE,

No. 98 Locust Street, above Ninth, Philadelphia.

Board of Superintendents.

James Atwood, Esq.

R. M. Huston, M. D.

Joseph R. Chandler, Esq.

Samuel G. Morton, M. D.

Joshua Emlen, Esq.

Samuel Tucker, M. D.

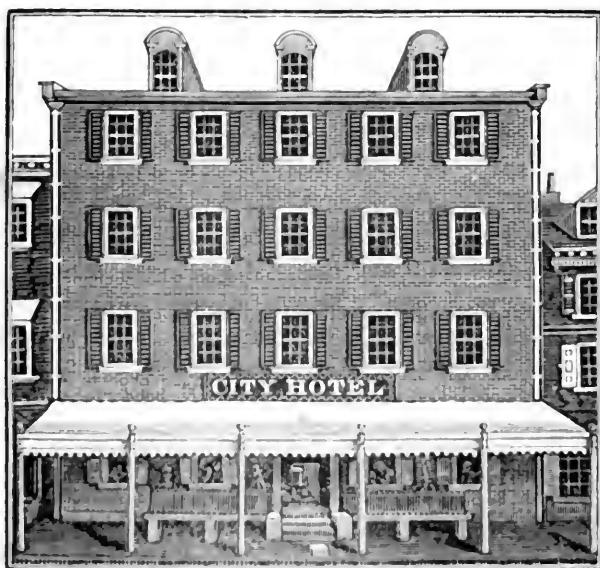
John Wiegand, Esq.

Herber Chase, M. D. Surgeon, No. 111, S. Ninth St.

Reynell Coates, M. D. Consulting Surgeon, *and ex-officio*

(Member of the Board.)

☞ Patients will be received on Monday, and Friday of each week, between the hours of five and six o'clock, in the afternoon.



PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

The Hotels (generally) both in their external and internal arrangements, display an advancement, commensurate with other

improvements, among which may be mentioned as worthy of particular notice, are the following : The Washington House, a new and splendid edifice, in Chesnut Street, adjoining the Masonic Hall. Marshall House, Chesnut Street. North American Hotel, Chesnut Street. United States' Hotel, Chesnut Street. Mansion House Hotel, 3d, near Spruce St. Congress Hall, Chesnut St. Merchants' Hotel, 4th, near Arch St. Tremont House, Chesnut St. Mount Vernon House, 2d Street, near Arch. Madison House, 2d St. near Market. City Hotel, 3d St. near Arch.—Western Exchange Hotel, Market St. above Broad St. Old Red Lion Hotel, in Market Street. Indian Queen Hotel, 4th, St. near Chesnut Street. White Swan Hotel, Race St. near 3d. Third Street Hall, near Willow St. Second Street House, near Arch St. National Hotel, corner of Ninth and Market Streets. Walnut Street House, foot of Walnut Street. Golden Swan Hotel, Third Street, near Arch St. &c.

THE ARCADE.

The site which was formerly occupied by the late Hon. Judge Tilghman, as his private residence, is now covered with an extensive Arcade. This Building, although ornamental, has languished, since its erection, probably owing to the general beauty of this city, and its great uniformity, the want of which, in many other cities, has rendered Arcades, more cherished objects. Philadelphia has almost all the conveniences of an extensive Arcade, so beautiful are the arrangement of its streets, for shade, and side-walks, &c.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of FRIENDS, whose peculiar tenets were brought to this country, by the peace-loving WILLIAM PENN, has about ten spacious Meeting Houses for worship, in this city, and many others in the immediate vicinity. Their first place of worship

was at Kensington ; afterward a building was erected at the corner of Second and Market Streets, which was finally removed, in 1808. The Society was divided, by a small secession from their members, by a part, who styled themselves "*Free*," or "*Whig*," Quakers, who erected a separate house of worship, at the corner of Fifth and Arch Streets : this occurred during the Revolution, and was prompted by a desire, to take, on their part, an active stand, in favor of the principles of Independence. Another division has occurred, within a few years, which has ranked the Friends, into two classes, throughout the whole country ;—one of which is denominated "*Orthodox*," and the other, "*Hicksite*," from the improvements, and peculiar preaching, of Elias Hicks, deceased.

As citizens, and as a religious body, the Friends (or Quakers) have no superiors, if they even have equals ;—their course is marked, by a peculiarly correct deportment, studying neatness, without ostentation ; they ardently pursue all the solid *Improvements* of the mind, and reject every thing frivolous, and unnecessary.

They keep a strict watch over the moral deportment of their Members, and study to accelerate their advancement, in every laudable undertaking.

Marriages are contracted, with the consent, and approbation of their regular Meetings, and solemnized before the whole congregation. Their POOR are always provided for, by the Society ; and they never become a public charge, if they have a good standing in the Society.

Their peculiar tenets may be found, in the Theological works, of *William Penn*, *Charles Fox*, and other distinguished writers, of their times ; men, not surpassed by any, for meekness, and deep knowledge of the Sacred writings.

SOCIETY OF METHODISTS.

The success of this sect in America is almost unparalleled, they probably, at this time, out-number any other. About 1766, Philip Embury, a local preacher arrived in New York ; assisted by Captain Webb, of the British navy, he formed a small society. About the same time, Mr. Strawbridge, also a local preacher, settled in Frederick county Maryland. and formed a small society there. In 1769, Joseph Palmer and Richard Rankin, two regular Methodist Missionaries arrived. In 1773, the first Methodist Conference was held in Philadelphia, numbering only ten itinerant ministers, including three English Missionaries ;—at that time, the church contained 1160 members. During the Revolution, all the Missionaries returned, except Francis Asbury. The operations of the Gospel at this time, were much restricted, and most of the Episcopal Churches were shut, for want of ministers. In May, 1783, the Methodist Conference sat, at that time the Society consisted of about eighty effective travelling preachers, and 13,740 Church members. The General Conference minutes for 1838, exhibit the following condition of the Society ; Five Bishops ; Twenty-eight Conferences ; Three Thousand One Hundred and six itinerant preachers ; Two Hundred and sixteen superannuated ministers ; 5792 local preachers ; and 686,574 Church Members.

Their ministers are steady to their purposes, nothing diverts them from their duties ; and wherever settlements are extended, there their ministers are found, preaching the gospel ; and the gospel is now preached by them, west of the Rocky Mountains.

Wherever the English language is spoken in America, the country is laid out in districts, and the districts into circuits ; and appointments are annually made for each circuit.

Methodist peculiarities have every where been spoken against, by those who know the least of them. The membership is divided into classes, one is appointed as a leader ;—these leaders meet the preacher, at stated times, to consult on the welfare of the Church,

under their care ; these classes are not arrangements for confession : nothing is ever said in class-meeting, that could offend the most delicate ear ; but these, with all other private meetings of the Church, are intended, as means of Grace, calculated to instruct the ignorant, strengthen the weak, to reclaim the backslider, and to build up believers : nor are their private meetings so exclusive, but, that any well-disposed person may, on application, have admission into any of them.

As to their Doctrines, they preach Free Salvation, by Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. They often declaim against extravagance, and superfluity in dress, and needless ornaments, and recommend to their hearers, the propriety of giving to the poor, or to the propagation of the Gospel, rather than indulging in useless ornaments : but, uniformity of dress has never been obtained among the Methodists. As faith cometh by hearing, and many sinners never go to Church to hear the Gospel, occasionally CAMP-MEETINGS are resorted to, in order to bring them under Gospel influence ;—and although some may misbehave at these meetings, yet, many who go to scoff, return home to pray.

It may now be said, emphatically, that the poor have the gospel preached to them. As high as their standard of christian morality is, and as strict as is their discipline, it is none other than is found between the lids of the Bible, which they take as their guide, in faith and practice.



The Methodists attend much to SUNDAY SCHOOLS, and

wherever practicable, Children are collected, and not only taught to read, but are also taught their duty, towards GOD and man : and at this time, in our city, there are nearly *Fifteen Hundred* private members of the Church, engaged as superintendents and teachers, in Sunday Schools, having perhaps, near *Ten Thousand* children, under instruction.

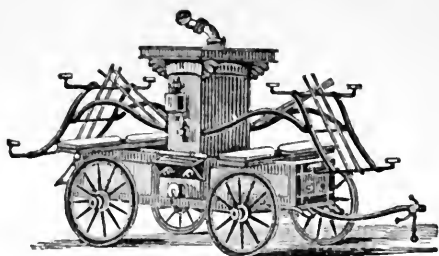
The Methodists have many Missionary Societies, by whom, considerable sums of money are raised, and appropriated towards maintaining ministers to preach the Gospel among them : They have many Missionaries in foreign lands, viz : Africa, South America, &c. And as they believe, the savages must be christianized, before they can be civilized : They have many Missionaries among them who have been, more or less successful : These Missionaries are upheld, at an expense of above \$100,000 per annum.

Indéed, the Methodist system is one great Missionary concern, which maintains between *Three and Four Thousand* Missionaries, and their families, with no other funds than the free-will offerings of their members, and their friends, except about \$2,000 per annum. The proceeds of the chartered fund, and the profits of an extensive BOOK CONCERN, begun without capital, of from 15 to \$18,000 per annum.—These sums added together, and divided among between *three and four thousand* itinerant Ministers, will give each one, about as much as will annually, purchase him a hat.

☞ The whole number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States, is now, 728,625, without including those in Canada.—The total increase, from Dec. 1837, to 1838, was 59,572.

In 1816, the colored Methodists of this city, withdrew from this Society, and placed themselves under the government of their own color.

☞ More information may be obtained, by consulting Buck's Theological Dictionary, on the Methodists Discipline ; the latest edition may be found, at the METHODISTS' BOOK STORE, North Fourth Street, below Arch st.



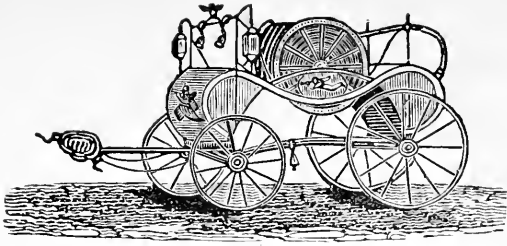
ENGINE and HOSE COMPANIES,

AND FIRE ASSOCIATION.

The extent and splendor of the FIRE APPARATUS of this city, is entirely unsurpassed, by any city of equal size. About FIFTY Engine and Hose Companies are efficiently organized and provided with Engines of great power and beauty, and Hose carriages of the highest finish, located in suitable places in the city and surrounding Districts.

The Hose carriages are capable of concentrating on any one object, a very large quantity of water, by the means of over 30,000 feet of Hose. The joint action of the Engine and Hose Companies, in time of fire, is the subject of admiration and astonishment, as they often extinguish the most combustible materials, and arrest a fire with the utmost facility and certainty.

The Engine and Hose Companies are voluntary associations, receiving only partial assistance from the City Councils, Commissioners of the Districts, Fire Insurance Companies, Liberal minded Citizens, and spirited Managers of Public Institutions, in the shape of Benefits. The chief expense of the Apparatus, and all the arduous labor of transporting their instruments to and from the scene of action, and the dangerous duties of extinguishing the fires, falling on the generous hearted individuals who have associated themselves together, as public guardians, by day and night, against that destructive element, which, in other cities is the subject of so much excitement and terror.



FIRE-MENS' PROCESSION.

In order to celebrate the Union of the Fire Department, for more efficient action, they (occasionally) parade, on their Anniversary, in splendid procession, with all the Apparatus, Paraphernalia, Insignia, &c. arranged with mounted marshals, bands of music, interspersed at several parts of the long line of Engines and Hose carriages.

The carriages are drawn by horses, purposely selected for the occasion, and the number of Fire-men who appear in the procession exceeds 2,000 effective and enterprising men. This procession forms a very imposing object, extending as it does, over one mile in length.

☞ The first Engine Company was organized more than a century ago, and the Hose Companies were suggested by the late Messrs. Haines and Vaux.

FUND FOR DISABLED FIRE-MEN.

The Fire Department has established a Fund, for the protection of disabled Fire-men, and their laudable endeavors to create an adequate refuge, in cases of distress, have been promoted, by contributions from individuals, and by benefits, from public institutions.

The following gentlemen are the officers of the "Philadelphia Association," for the relief of DISABLED FIRE-MEN :

CHARLES SCHAFFER, President,
 GEORGE W. TRYON, Vice President,
 SAMUEL P. GRIFFITHS, Jr. Secretary,
 JOHN RUTHERFORD, Assistant Secretary.

COMMITTEE of Trustees, to administer RELIEF.

William P. Smith, Jacob Eshler, Adam Dialogue, John Allen, Joseph R. Paulson, and James Dalzell.

NAMES OF ENGINE COMPANIES.

Assistance. Reliance. Pennsylvania. Hibernia. Washington. Columbia. Vigilant. Diligent. Harmony. Delaware. Philadelphia. Good Will. Hand in Hand. Phoenix. Fame. Humane. Northern Liberties. United States. Friendship. Weccacoe. Southwark. Franklin. Fair Mount. Hope. Good Intent. Globe.

NAMES OF HOSE COMPANIES.

Columbia. Hope. Resolution. Philadelphia. Fame. Neptune. Southwark. Phoenix. Good Intent. Perseverance. Washington. America. Robert Morris. Schuylkill. Good Will. Warren. Western. Humane. Northern Liberties. United States. William Penn. Niagara. Marion. Diligent. Pennsylvania. Franklin. La Fayette. Moyamensing.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS.

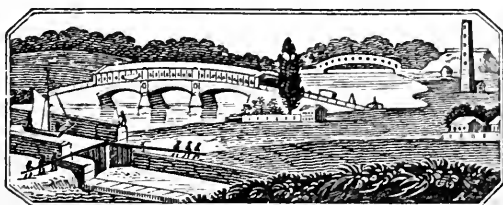
The occurrence of those great and joyful festivals, are now, more generally (and religiously) observed, than formerly. Religious meetings are held by Presbyterians, as well as other denominations ; whereas the celebrations of former days, were more exclusively confined, to Episcopalians and Roman Catholics.

The kind and character of the annual presents, made to parti-

cular friends, and children, are also more exalted, and calculated to impress on the intellect, rather than the sensual appetites. The PRESENTS now, are of a philosophical character, consisting of illustrations of natural philosophy, such as magic lanterns, devices to exhibit gravity; Annuals, containing moral and religious subjects, maps, and an almost endless variety of Books, illustrative of our literary advancement, as well as improvement in the art of PRINTING, BOOK BINDING, &c.

The Holy-days are now devoted to social and mental improvement; and the various disgusting drinks, which were formerly, considered as essential to the hilarity of the occasion, are almost entirely banished from genteel society: And it is devoutly, to be hoped, that the onward progress of the great cause of TEMPERANCE, will finally, infuse into the minds of the rising generation, an utter detestation of the abuse of all intoxicating liquors, and the examples of dereliction, be confined exclusively to those who, from ignorance, violate the standard rules of good society.

It may also be remarked, that the cultivation of the love of Natural History, and a laudable taste for the Fine Arts, is seen, even in the rising generation of children: And our *Christmas Presents*, often consist of Tickets to the Zoological Institute, The splendid Chinese Collection, Panoramas, Dioramas, and other Exhibitions of natural and artificial curiosities, concerts of music, &c.



THE BRIDGES.

The permanent Bridge, built of the best materials, is a structure highly ornamental to the Schuylkill, connecting Market

Street with West Philadelphia. The Fair Mount Bridge, recently destroyed by fire, was a single span of over 300 feet, with a light and airy appearance, and extremely beautiful, in connexion with the falls of the Fair Mount dam.

A new Bridge has been erected, near the floating bridge, at Gray's Ferry, with a moveable draw, of sufficient size to allow the largest vessel in the growing coal trade, to sail through with ease: This bridge, which was constructed by the "Baltimore and Philadelphia Raid Road Company," has sustained considerable injury, from the great ice freshet, which occurred on the 26th January, 1839, which swept away one of the piers, and two of its sections. The floating bridge at Gray's Ferry, was also carried away, by the violence of the same flood. We are happy to learn that all the damage occurring, from that rapid rise of the Schuylkill, are in rapid progress of repair, and that both the bridges are now passable.

The water on that occasion rose so rapidly, that houses with their inhabitants, and stables with their contents, situated on the margin of the river, were swept away. The wharves on the Schuylkill were piled with ice, and several loaded vessels floated into situations, that required their being re-launched, from the wharves.

It may be remarked, in relation to bridges, that a law has recently been passed, authorising the erection of a FREE BRIDGE, at the site of the late beautiful structure, near Fair Mount, and one also at Arch Street, unless the permanent bridge company shall surrender their bridge to the city, for the sum of *Eighty Thousand Dollars*, and an equivalent in TOLLS, to *Thirty Thousand Dollars* more, making their whole compensation *One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars*. Upon the acceptance of this proposition, the city will make the present "permanent bridge," FREE, and the one contemplated, at Arch Street, will not be erected.

The permanent bridge was erected in the most substantial manner, at a cost of *Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dol-*

lars, coffer dams having been sunk to the bottom of the river, about 29 feet, and the foundation of one of the piers carried sixteen feet below the bed of the river.

☞ Since writing the above, the "Permanent Bridge Company" have acceded to the law, making it a **FREE BRIDGE**.



ANECDOTE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The surprise and capture of the Hessian troops at Trenton, is a well remembered event in our revolutionary history. It occurred at the darkest period of the struggle, and it was at the hour, when the hopes of the most sanguine had almost failed, that God so signally interposed, to save our land. On the eventful morning, Col. BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, rode by the side of Gen. WASHINGTON; and it is from his oft repeated relation of the circumstances of that contest, that we have derived a knowledge of the interesting fact. The American troops crossed the Delaware, about nine miles above Trenton, and marched in two divisions upon the town. This unexpected approach, and vigorous attack of foes, supposed to be dispirited and defeated, was completely successful, and although the floating ice in the river had delayed the crossing, and it was 8 o'clock when Washington entered the village, the victory was gained with ease, altogether unexpected. In a few minutes all the out-guards were driven in, and the American force having surrounded the town, resistance became fruitless, and the enemy surrendered. When this event was communicated to Washington, he was pressing forward, and animating his troops, by his voice and example. Instantly checking his horse, and throwing the reins upon his neck, the venerable man raised his eyes to heaven, and thus silently and emphatically acknowledged, from whence the victory had come, and what aid he had implored, to guard his beloved country, in the perilous conflict. It was not until the lapse of about a minute, that he paused from his devout thankfulness, and ordered the troops to stand to their arms.

—"Presbyterian."

THE COULIN.

One the most touching and exquisitely beautiful melodies extant,
is the old Irish air, called "The COULIN,"

Those acquainted with it know, that there is a sweetness and sadness in the music, which find their way directly to the heart. But, notwithstanding the music is universally admired, we have no words of a suitable character to accompany it. The original words, I presume, are in the Irish language, and the old English words to which we have, in our early youth, heard it sung, though partaking of the sadness of the air, are nevertheless altogether, unworthy of the music.

When harmonized by Sir John Stevenson, for the piano, Mr. Moore wrote words for it, which, although they partake of the inimitable character and sweetness of all his lyric poetry, are unsuitable, as a general accompaniment, partly from the local and national, and partly from the political character of their sentiments.

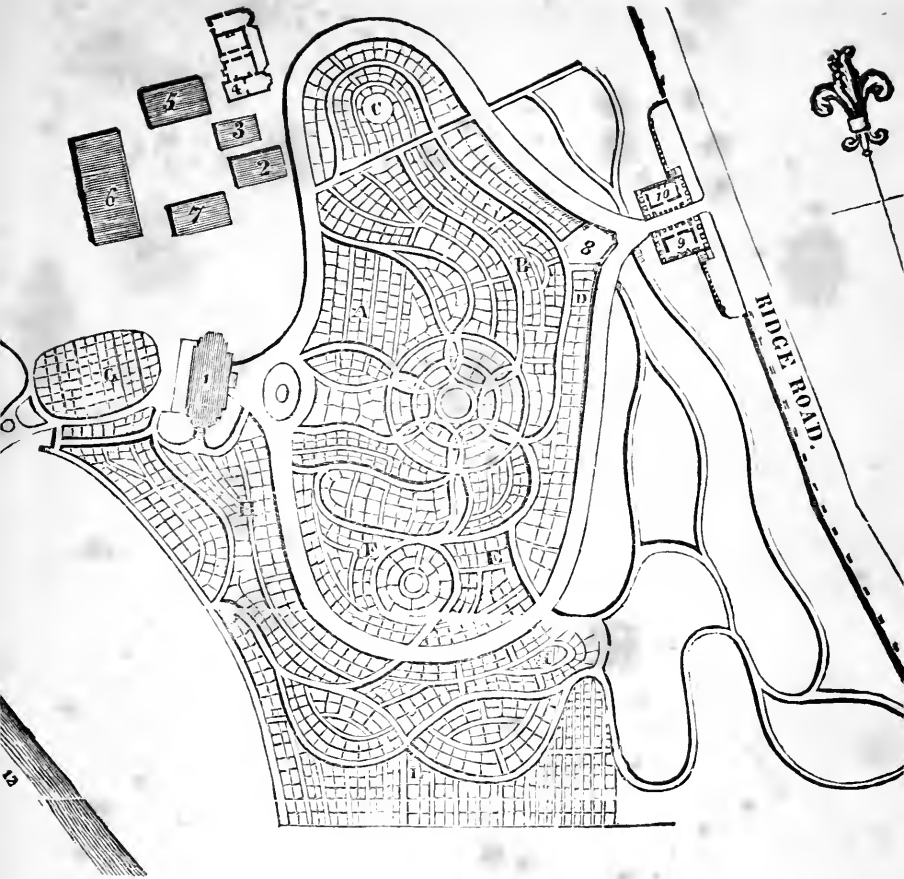
In order to remedy this difficulty, the following verses were written for the authors' daughter, who is taking lessons on the piano, and are published at the request of a friend, who supposes that others, laboring under a similar difficulty, may find in them, a similar remedy. The principal aim in the writer, was to accommodate the language to the slow and sad character of the music, and to be sufficiently brief for singing, as an accompaniment to an instrument.

Oh! where shall the bosom with sorrow oppressed,
For its woe find a balm, for its weariness rest?
When the wine-cup is sparkling, and fragrant, and bright,
Go seek for lost peace, amid social delight.

Or where the bright eyes of the beautiful shine,
Where lips are more rosy, more fragrant than wine;
Go seek for a solace, 'mid pleasures' gay train,
'Till joy shall revisit thy bosom again.

Ah me! I have sped to the banquet and ball;
And life's choicest pleasures, I've tasted them all;
And gazed upon beauty, when brightest in bloom,
'Till fading it sunk, in the night of the tomb!

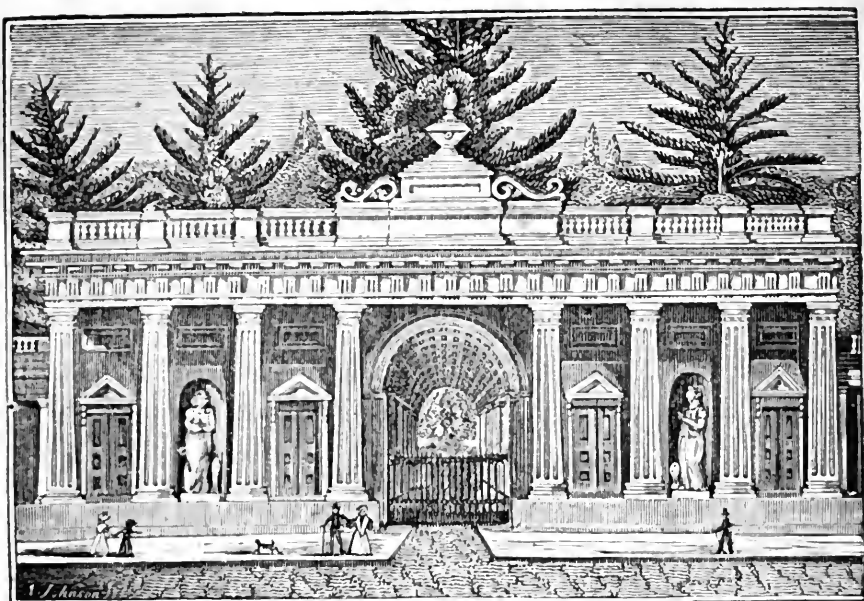
Then tell me of something more lasting, more fair—
Of pleasures less fleeting, than earth's pleasures are;—
Like the shelter of Jonah, her comforts decay;—
When our need is the sorest, they wither away!



GROUND PLAN OF LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

As far as the place was surveyed into separate lots, in 1837 ; other surveys in progress. Purchasers may own one lot or more, according to their inclination or the size of their families, and receive a deed in perpetuity. The lots vary from 8 feet by 10, 10 by 12, to 12 by 15, &c.

References. 1, Mansion ; 2, Chapel ; 3, Receiving Tomb ; 4, Superintendent's Cottage ; 5, Coach-house ; 6, Stabling ; 7, Green-house ; 8, Statues ; 9, Gardener's Lodge ; 10, Porter's Lodge ; 11, Shrubbery ; 12, River Schuylkill.



FRONT VIEW OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE CEMETERY.

This "HOME FOR THE DEAD," is beautifully situated on the Ridge Road, about three miles from this City, and upon the banks of the River Schuylkill. It was commenced by a worthy Association of gentlemen, in 1836, who have procured an Act of Incorporation, for the better fartherance of their purpose. The excellent Secretary of the Board, says,—one of the first objects of which the Managers had in view, was to secure a spot, neither so near the City, as to be in danger of encroachments, by new buildings or streets, nor yet so far, as to present an obstacle, in the time which must be employed, at a funeral pace, in reaching it. Beauty of location, and a suitable soil, were also to be consulted;—with these views, it was a long time before a proper place could be selected;—*all the requisites have been combined in Laurel Hill*, and among them, not the least in our view, is the perfect adaptation of the Site, to its destined object, in regard to scenery.

In the second place, it was determined to divest the Cemetery of all objects, tending unnecessarily, to sadden the heart, or cast a gloomy feeling over the mind. In the separation from near and dear relatives and friends, we experience sufficient sorrow, without the concomitants of a damp solitude, neglected tombs, or crowded walks.

The entrance is a pure specimen of Doric Architecture, perhaps the only one in America.—It occupies a space of two hundred and sixteen feet, on the Ridge Road, three and an half miles from Philadelphia ; and the enclosed grounds embrace, something more than twenty acres, extending from the turn-pike to the river ; the greater part of the space, being one hundred feet above the highest water-mark. The entrance presents a bold and commanding appearance, through which, is a vista of great beauty. On each side are lodges, for the accommodation of a grave-digger, and a gardener, while within is a *Cottage Ornee*, in the English style, for the residence of the Superintendent ; a Gothic Chapel, of beautiful proportions, and chaste workmanship, with a superb (colored glass) window. A large Mansion-House, for visitors to rest in, or to retreat to, in case of a storm ; a handsome receiving tomb, for those who may require its use ; and stabling, sufficient to accommodate 40 carriages, should it rain at the time of a funeral ; with a green-house, intended to be filled with such ornamental plants and shrubs, as may be required, for the embellishments of the grounds in summer, which, will not bear the cold of winter.

In such a pleasing spot, where the birds sing over the graves, and flowers and trees present their ever new verdure, the dreariness is lost ; the utter oblivion that awaits the tenant of a confined grave-yard, is forgotten—death is here robbed of half its horrors.

Every nation, at one period of its history, has thus consecrated, a hallowed spot to the dead ! every where we trace them in the characteristic remains of the most distant ages, far back as history carries its traditionary out-lines. They are found in the cairns and mounds of olden times, reared by the uninstructed affection of savage tribes, and every where the spots seem to have

been selected, with the same tender regard to the living and the dead;—that the magnificence of nature might administer comfort to human sorrow, and excite human sympathy. In these spots, family affection is gratified in the assurance, that father and child may repose, side by side, and no speculation scatter their bones, an offering to avarice, as has frequently been done, in all our principal cities.

—I. T. Bowen's Lithographic Press, 94 Walnut St.

Extracts from the REGULATIONS of the CEMETERY.

Persons on foot are admitted, on all days, except the Sabbath. The carriages of lot holders have free access to the grounds.—Saddle horses, and dogs are not admitted. On the Lord's day, those only are admitted, who are in attendance on funerals. A receiving tomb has been constructed, for the use of lot holders, who are entitled to its use, for *ten days*, in an inclement season. In order to keep the walks in order, coach-men are restricted to the avenues, and a broad-wheeled carriage has been erected, for the conveyance of building materials, used in constructing tombs, vaults, monuments, enclosures, &c.

The raising the mounds, and erections of large slabs at the head and feet of graves, are considered by the Managers, as in bad taste, and injurious to the general appearance of the Cemetery; they recommend the cultivation of flowers, over the hallowed spots, or the construction of a flat monument of marble, elevated a few inches only, above the surrounding surface. Lots are not transferable, without the especial permission, in writing, of the Managers.

This CEMETERY was Incorporated by the Legislature, at their session, in 1836-7.

☞ Since its establishment, LAUREL HILL has received the patronage of more than FIVE HUNDRED of our most respectable and wealthy inhabitants, and we may state, without hesitation, that it is already the pride of our noble City; it is visited by all strangers, who cannot fail to bestow encomiums on the site, and the manner in which every thing is kept.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS have been expended upon this elegant Cemetery.

MANAGERS,

Appointed by the Act of INCORPORATION.

NATHAN DUNN,

JOHN J. SMITH, Jr.

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS.

FREDERICK BROWN.

TRUSTEES.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE,

HENRY TOLAND,

GEORGE N. BAKER,

EDWARD COLEMAN,

WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,

NATHAN DUNN,

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS,

President—NATHAN DUNN,

Treasurer—FREDERICK BROWN,

N. E. Corner of Chesnut and Fifth Streets.

Secretary—JOHN J. SMITH, Jr.

Philadelphia Library, South Fifth Street.

CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Benevolent and religious individuals have established a CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY, for alleviating the pressing wants of the Poor, and ministering to their spiritual necessities; in this truly benevolent object, the Rev. THOMAS G. ALLEN has most faithfully and arduously labored, particularly, in times of disease, and in inclement seasons.—Missionary Societies for spreading the gospel, in the valley of the Mississippi, have also been, most liberally aided by the christian public, in this city.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS.

The Churches generally, in this City, have for a long time, directed their attention to the formation of FUNDS, adequate to the great object, of spreading the truths of the gospel, into distant Continents, Countries, Islands, &c.—And already, Missionaries, (ordained in this City) are zealously engaged, in

India, Java, China, and other distant and benighted lands. At this time, the converts are numerous, throughout the world, and in their prayers,

“ From many an ancient river,
 “ From many a palmy plain,
 “ They call us to deliver
 “ Their land from error’s chain.”



FRANKLIN LEGACY.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, British Sterling was left, by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, in his WILL, to be loaned, under the direction of the City Corporation, to such married artificers, under the age of twenty-five years, as have served a regular apprenticeship, within the city, and faithfully complied with the condition of their Indentures : The sums loaned to one person, not to exceed £60, nor under £15; securities to be given for its punctual payment of the interest, and one tenth of the principal. annually. This fund, on the 31st of December, 1810, amounted to \$9,546. The capital and interest, accumulating one hundred years, was partly to be applied to the purpose of bringing water into the city, from Wissahiccon Creek, if not before, introduced.

Mr. John Robb, who was indebted to an English Charitable Institution, for his education, bequeathed to the charitable Institutions of Philadelphia, among them, particularly, the PENN HOSPITAL; the MAGDALEN SOCIETY, and the DISPENSARY, besides small sums to others, the liberal donation of \$103,111 ll.



WEALTH & LIBERALITY.

The Contributions made by wealthy and public-spirited gentlemen, to objects of BENEVOLENCE and the general IMPROVE-

MENTS of this CITY, have been of the most extensive character ; among them may be (particularly) noticed, the bequest of the late STEPHEN GIRARD, those of the late Messrs. WILLS, BYRCH, and many others. Recently PAUL BECK, Esq. has given to the Society of Methodists, a brick Church, and lot of ground, in Catharine Street, near Sixth. Several wealthy ladies have largely contributed, to the foundations of edifices, for public worship ; and extensive donations have been made to the executors of several wealthy individuals, for the purchase of wood, for gratuitous distribution among the POOR, and for other benevolent purposes. WILLIAM SWAIM, Esq. has given to the Society of Methodists, an eligible lot of ground, in the Western part of the City, on which, a new and spacious edifice has recently been erected, for public worship.



PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE.

This Institution was established for the Moral, Intellectual, and Religious IMPROVEMENT of YOUNG MEN, and has erected a superior building, for the purpose of LECTURES, &c. situated in Filbert Street, near Eleventh Street.

MATTHEW NEWKIRK, President.



The Mercantile Library Company, is a useful, and improving INSTITUTION.—No. 134 Chesnut Street.

THOMAS P. COPE, President.



ATHENIAN INSTITUTE.

This Association is of recent formation, the object being, to secure improvement, by Scientific Lectures, adapted to mixed audiences of both sexes. A course of Lectures commences in Nov. and is continued throughout the season, until March, on Tuesday Evening, of every week.


FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The City of Philadelphia, and its immediate vicinity, containing a large and intelligent collection of enterprising Mechanics, the foundation of an Institution, for the encouragement of IMPROVEMENTS in the ARTS, is obviously very proper, and well calculated to secure the interest of this class of citizens, and add growth to the scientific reputation of our country.

The FRANKLIN INSTITUTE has erected a HALL, in Seventh Street, near Chesnut, in which LECTURES, on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, Geology, and various other subjects, are given throughout the winter, to large and intelligent audiences, the members also hold meetings, for scientific conversations, and for the examination of improvements, &c.

At stated periods, this Institution holds an extensive EXHIBITION, which of late has taken place, in the MASONIC HALL, recently purchased by the Institute. The extent and interest of these Exhibitions, cannot be described, they comprehend Machinery, Inventions, Musical Instruments, Curiosities, Chemicals, Pigments, Cloths, Specimens of Art, Furnitures, Stoves, Furnaces, Fire Engines, Locomotives, Domestic and Culinary articles, Kitchen Apparatus, Glass, and other Manufactures, &c. and during the continuance of the Exhibitions, they are the great object of attraction to citizens, as well as strangers.

At the Exhibition in October last, the Masonic Hall was enlarged, by a temporary shed, erected in front of the Hall, which, together with every room in the building, was completely crowded, during the whole period of the Exhibition.

 A scientific Journal, designed to aid Mechanical Improvement, and protect the Rights of Mechanics, and also, to disseminate the results of experiments, made by the gentlemen belonging to the Institute, has been published, for many years.



WASHINGTON HOUSE.

ADJOINING the MASONIC HALL, Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

This is one of the most spacious and elegant HOTELS in the City. It has been recently erected, by WILLIAM SWAIM, Esq. and it must be a very desirable situation, for private families, visiting the City, and a general resort, for fashionable Travellers. It is furnished in the best manner, and its Halls, Saloons, Reading Rooms, &c. are elegantly illuminated, with Gas.

This Hotel, and other splendid buildings in the City, is an evidence of the public spirit of the wealthy Proprietor, author of the celebrated PANACEA, which is well known, for the remarkable CURES, it has performed in America, Europe, and other parts of the world.

This Gentleman has also, evinced his benevolent disposition, by presenting to the *Methodist Society*, a large Lot of Ground, for the purpose of building a CHURCH, which is valued at *Five Thousand Dollars* : And by distributing his valuable MEDICINES to the POOR, *Gratis*.



PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

In 1731, a number of gentlemen having raised the sum of £100, the PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY was commenced, with the intention of disseminating knowledge, by the aid of BOOKS, taken from the Library Rooms. The earliest importation of Books, arrived in 1732, and the Library was first opened in Jones's Alley. In 1773 it was transferred to Carpenter's Hall ; and in 1790 removed to its present location, in South Fifth Street, near Chesnut. Liberal donations were received from the government of the colony, and a charter was granted in 1742.


The Literary and Philanthropic character of Dr. FRANKLIN was apparent, in the regulations and improvement of the Institution, and through his example, it has had a decided influence, in creating the orderly and intelligent character of our population.

The success of this Library, induced the formation of the Amicable, Union, and Association Companies, which were afterwards united to

the Library Company of Philadelphia. Since that time, the Library has continued to increase, by purchases, donations, &c. The Rev. Mr. PRESTON, of Kent, (England) gave 2,500 Volumes to the Institution.

The LOGANIAN LIBRARY, now under the direction of the Philadelphia Library Company, was instituted by JAMES LOGAN. In 1791. the last surviving Trustee, presented a Memorial to the Legislature for its Union, a measure suggested by Dr. Franklin, then recently deceased. This accession of 4,000 Volumes, is kept separate from the general stock of the Books in the Library.

The price of the Shares was fixed in 1793, at \$40, and the annual payment on each share, at \$2. Recently, the number of shares have been increased, and the annual payment raised to \$4. The Directors and Treasurer are annually elected on the first of May.

 The Library Rooms are now opened from two o'clock until sun-set, of every day, except Sundays and Holidays.

EDWARD PENNINGTON, Treasurer.

JOHN J. SMITH, Jr. Librarian.

The Philadelphia Library is one of the largest collection of Books in the United States, and its value is constantly increasing by new accessions, and by the growing scarcity of some of the works it contains.— This Collection ought to be placed within a structure, both externally and internally, fire-proof; already it has once narrowly escaped, destruction by fire.



DONATIONS TO THE POOR,

For Purchasing WOOD.

This fund, for supplying the necessitous POOR, was commenced by a liberal donation, from Mr. RICKETS, an English gentleman, who, about 1790, established a Circus, for equestrian performances in this city, having brought with him from London, a company of performers, together with many beautiful horses, well trained.

Mr. Rickets was a genteel, and an agreeable companion, and he associated with many respectable citizens, among whom, was the late distinguished Financier **ROBERT MORRIS**, Esq. and the patronage which Mr. Rickets received, enabled him to give to the City Corporation, \$1,932, for the Benefit to the poor. This sum has been increased, by a bequest from the the late **JOHN BLEAKLY**, Esq. of £1,000, and by bequest of the late **ELIZABETH KIRKPATRICK**, of \$2,278 : These sums have been fostered, and at this time produce an annual interest of \$485. Independent of the above funds, specific appropriations have been made, for the poor : The late **STEPHEN GIRARD**, in his celebrated **WILL**, gave to this city in trust, for the benefit of the poor (white) house-keepers, \$10,000, the interest of which, to be annually appropriated, to the purchase of fire-wood, for gratuitous distribution, at stated periods, to respectable poor single female house-keepers : And the late **HENRY PRATT**, Esq. in addition to large bequests to charitable Institutions, especially those of a religious character, he gave also, a handsome donation, to be be laid out annually, for **WOOD**, for the benefit of the **POOR**.

The **OVERSEERS** of the **POOR** grant assistance of **FIRE-WOOD**, regularly to sick persons of good character, and in seasons of an inclement character, when commercial and other circumstances, are unfavorable to the indigent. Liberal and wealthy citizens also, actuated by charitable feelings, subscribe largely, for the purchase of fire-wood, and other necessities, for gratuitous distribution.

SOUP HOUSES are also established, in various sections of the City, from which, a daily supply of soup, in quantity proportionate to the size of the families, are daily distributed ; some of the most respectable gentlemen of the City, superintend the preparation of the soup, which, although made plain, is carefully prepared, from the best viands and vegetables.



PUNISHMENTS.

At an early period of the History of Pennsylvania, the philanthropic spirit of its FOUNDER, WILLIAM PENN, had turned public attention to a melioration of punishments, and the sanguinary code, of the mother-country, was modified, on the side of mercy. In 1768, an attempt was made to introduce hard labor, as a punishment of criminals, in many offences, before that time, of a capital grade.

In 1787, Dr. RUSH read a paper, before a Benevolent Society, assembled at the house of Dr. FRANKLIN, entitled, "An enquiry into the influence of public executions, on criminals and society:" The philanthropic ideas, which he advanced, were considered wild and visionary notions. In 1788, Dr. Rush following the suggestion of the celebrated Marquis Beccaria, in a treatise on "Crimes and Punishments," again presented the subject to public consideration, in a printed form, and even denied the right of government, to destroy life, as a punishment: From these early endeavors, have arisen the great improvements made in our Penitentiary systems, and the certainty of regulated punishments seems, so far to promise, much more in the correction of crime, than the sanguinary code, of former times.

MOYAMENSING PRISON.

This is a County Prison, situated on the Passaunk road, about two miles from the centre of the City, embracing Debtors and Criminal apartments. The entire front of the main building is erected of Kennebunk granite, a rich material, presenting the aspect of the grand, solemn, and solid, as if the structures were reared for ages. It is a pure specimen of Gothic Architecture, from a design, by our distinguished architect, T. U. WALTER, Esq. The debtor's apartment, is a pure specimen of the Egyptian style, constructed from the red free-stone, and containing twenty-four sleeping rooms, arranged on either side of a hall, running

the whole length of the structure. The two extensive corridors, are constructed of a common species of granite, the two principal ones being each 376 feet long, in the clear, by 20 wide, and there are 204 cells in each corridor. Another corridor, of 102 cells, is about being completed; they are three stories high, with an area the whole length between. The cells are upon each side, the access to which is, by galleries running the whole front on the second and third stories. The cells are arched above, and perfectly fire-proof; they are eleven feet in length, by nine wide, and warmed by a flue from the heating-chambers, which run the entire length of each wing, beneath the first story. There is a pipe introduced into every cell, which brings water from the great basins at Fair Mount: There are also water-tanks, conveying water to every cell, for the purpose of cleansing daily, and a cold air flue, for free ventilation.

Like the system adopted in the State Prison, (Eastern Penitentiary) the practice of solitary confinement, with labor, is found to be a great improvement. The convicts are taught trades, and set at work, each one, in his own cell. Weaving, spinning, and shoe-making are most performed. Hand-looms are erected in the rooms, at which, almost all the women convicts, and many of the males are employed. The raw material (cotton) is purchased, and every process necessary, to turn it into cotton fabrics is performed within the walls of the prison, and the fabrics stand higher than any other in the market. Some of the superannuated prisoners are employed in picking wool, in the third story, which is manufactured into woollen goods.

The prisoners are received upon a common level; but they are dealt with, according to their good or bad conduct, afterwards. The extreme of punishment is, confinement in a dark cell, on water and half a lb. of bread each day. Taking work away from the prisoners is often a sufficient punishment; they beg for it again, as they have nothing to occupy their minds in their cells. Solitary confinement without labor, produces insanity; but solitary confinement with labor, produces moral reformation.

An account is opened with every prisoner ; they are stinted with a task, and paid for what they perform over.

One person was lately discharged, who had been imprisoned twenty-three months, and was paid \$106 30, for over-work.

☞ Some idea of the amount of work done in the prison, may be formed, from the fact, that the average of cotton fabrics produced, is about *Five Thousand* yards per week.

—I. T. Bowen's Lithographic Press, 94 Walnut Street.

ATHENÆUM.

An association of gentlemen was formed in this City, in 1813, for the purpose of forming a READING ROOM, and collecting together, the best American and Foreign periodical publications. Proposals for an Athenæum were made known in 1814, and a Charter was obtained in March, 1815. Stockholders pay twenty-five dollars for each share, and an annual sum of five dollars. Subscribers not share-holders, pay annually, eight dollars; subscriptions are also taken, for a term less than one year. Stock-holders and subscribers have the privilege of introducing strangers, who have a right to all the advantages of the Institution for one month.

The LIBRARY, in connexion with the Institution, contains nearly Ten Thousand Volumes, and a large collection of Newspapers, from various parts of the United States, and other parts of the world. The late Dr. WILLIAM LEHMAN gave TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building, for the accommodation of the Institution, at present located in a part of the Hall of the Philopical Society, in Fifth Street, near Chesnut. SAMUEL BRECK, Esq. has presented to this Institution, eight hundred and sixty-three volumes of choice Books, in various languages.

The Athenæum Rooms are open Daily (excepting on the Sab-

bath) until 10, P. M. The Books, &c. are immediately accessible to those who are entitled to visit the Rooms.

PETER S. DUPONCEAU, L. L. D. President.

JOHN VAUGHN, Vice President.

QUINTIN CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

WILLIAM MILHENNEY, Secretary.

☞ We hope the time is not far distant, when the Building-Funds of this Institution, will enable the Stock-holders to secure their valuable Collection, in an ornamental building, externally and internally, Fire-proof.

GERMANTOWN & FRANKFORD.

These villages are situated nearly equi-distant from Philadelphia, the former on the north, and the latter on the north-east, and are both accessible in less than half an hour, by rail-roads, which conveyances, depart (at stated times,) every day; also stages depart regularly to the former, and an omnibus to the latter.—These villages have become greatly improved, within a short time, having become the resorts of many citizens, as summer residences; the building sites have been eagerly secured, and in a short time these pleasant villages will present an elegance in their dwellings and public edifices, corresponding with their advantageous locations for health. The character of the society, and the advantages resulting from superior SCHOOLS, will secure these desirable situations. increasing in favor, with those who desire all the beauties of the country, within an easy and cheap communication with the city.

At Germantown, the *Highfield Cocoonery*, a building, 120 feet by 34 has been erected, in which, over *one million, five hundred thousand* silk-worms are at this time feeding, and in the grounds connected with it are, in vigorous condition, over *four hundred*

thousand *Morus Multicaulis* Trees, the whole belonging to our spirited and enterprising citizen, PHILIP PHYSIC, Esq.

Holmesburg, Bustleton, Jenkintown, and Abbingdon, are desirable country villages, within an easy (Daily) communication with the city: they are much resorted to, as pleasant and healthy residences, in the warm seasons of the year.



ST. JOHNS' CHURCH.

This splendid edifice is situated upon Thirteenth Street, between Chesnut and Market. It is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the city. It is built in imitation of marble. The interior is decorated with some fine Scripture paintings, by Monachesi, and over head dependent, from the opposite sides, are representations of the Angels' proclaiming the glad tidings of eternal truth. The altar is one of great magnificence, having been recently brought to this country, from Rome. When lighted up, so rich are the appendages, that it presents to the eye, the splendored appearance of solid gold.

The sanctuary is very capacious and beautiful, occupying the entire front, facing the audience. It is enclosed with a magnificent railing, running the entire length of the sanctuary. Behind the altar is a fine painting, in fresco, occupying the entire niche, representing the opening of "SEVEN SEALS." Either side of the sanctuary are also decorated, with appropriate Scripture paintings. On the right and left are entrances, for the bishops, priests, and others, who administer the services of the sanctuary. The Rostrum is constructed upon wheels, and is placed in front of the audience, immediately preceding the entrance of the preacher.

In the front of the organ, there is a large and beautiful painting, by Otis, being a copy from West's celebrated painting of "CHRIST HEALING, IN THE TEMPLE."

The Gothic windows of this Church, present a solemn scene,

when the wax candles are shining, as they are, of (variegated) stained glass, of every hue and color imaginable. There is connected with the Church, a good School, and an ORPHANS' Asylum, kept in the Gothic Mansion, on Chesnut Street.

This beautiful Church is one of the most splendid in the country. It will probably contain about 2,000 persons, and is generally, filled four times every Sabbath. It cost over 70,000 dollars.

—I. T. Bowen's Lithographic Press, 94 Walnut St.



DISPENSATORIES,

Have been established in the City and surrounding Districts, from which, the diseased Poor obtains a gratuitous supply of medicine, and the attention of competent physicians. These benevolent Institutions have permanent funds applied to their support, and are otherwise generously upheld, by the philanthropic portion of our citizens.

A DISPENSATORY has also been established, by the liberal Professors of "JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE," which, unites medical instruction with the gratuitous dispensation of the necessary medicines, employed in the cure of the great variety of diseases, presented in its extensive field of action.



BURLINGTON, (N. J.) & its Vicinity.

The recent establishments of the "BURLINGTON SILK COMPANY," with the cultivation of the MORUS, have given a spirit to the IMPROVEMENTS of that place, such as perhaps, it never before, has experienced. The success of the progress in the Silk Business, promises to add wealth, industry, and happiness, to the inhabitants of that beautiful City, and vicinity.

Several millions of Mulberry-Trees and Silk-worms are in a thriving condition there, and in its neighborhood, and suitable buildings have already been commenced in that city, for FEEDING the WORMS, for the manufacturing of SILK, and various fabrics.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.

The very great IMPROVEMENT that has been made in this City within the last few years, in the Art of Engraving on Wood, has caused it to be employed as a mode of illustrating works of different kinds, including those of the most splendid description.

Independent of its being made capable of producing the most effective and highly finished pictures, the immense number of impressions they will yield, and the fact that they can be printed with the letter-press, is a still farther recommendation.

The View of the LAUNCH of the SHIP (of the line) "PENN-SYLVANIA," (page 138.) included among the embellishments of this work, was engraved by Mr. R. S. GILBERT, of this City, whose success in producing perfect specimens, is sufficient evidence of his advancement, in this branch of the Fine Arts.



PUBLIC SQUARES.

In our notice of the State House, some remarks were made, in relation to "Independence Square." This spot is cherished, on account of its name, and the imperishable "DECLARATION," first made, within its limits. The aged trees, within its enclosure, have been carefully preserved;—the ground laid out in gravel walks, and the whole ornamented with young and vigorous trees, introduced to secure ample shade, and present an agreeable combination of foliage.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,

Lies immediately Southwest of INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, having Sixth Street on its east side, and Walnut Street on its north side. This Square is entirely surrounded with a tall iron-railing, resting on heavy blocks of granite, and has principal entrances at each corner, through heavy iron gates, supported

by large blocks of marble. The Square can also be entered, by small gates on either of its four sides : It was at one time formerly, a sacred depository of the dead, and is now, one of the most ornamental spots in the City;—its walks, trees, shrubbery, &c. all preserved in high order, cannot fail to produce a most agreeable impression, especially in the summer and autumn. In the centre of this square, the foundation of a **MONUMENT**, in honor of the “**FATHER** of his **COUNTRY**” was laid, on the 22d of February, 1833. This important structure should not, be suffered to languish, especially as Funds have already been secured, to commence the Monument. Philadelphia, in which, **WASHINGTON** lived so many years, an ornament to the City, and whose principal acts, constituting him the first man, of all times, were here performed, and should never rest, until an enduring Monument of her gratitude, is erected.

FRANKLIN SQUARE,

Facing on Race Street, on the South, and on Sixth Street, on the East, is surrounded by an iron fence, supported on dark grey granite :—It is ornamented with gravel walks, mounds, trees, and shrubbery.—In its centre, is a splendid marble **FOUNTAIN**, with forty Jets of Water, surrounded with a beautiful (circular) iron railing, which has a most agreeable effect, in its appearance, to thousands of the citizens and strangers, who resort there, for health and pleasure, during the warm season.

PENN SQUARE,

Occupying the Site of the old water works, at the junction of Broad and Market Streets, has been recently placed in a condition to become ornamental, as soon as the young trees within its enclosure, have attained sufficient growth.

In these Squares, Gas has been introduced, from the City Gas Works, and persons are provided, to secure good order, and preserve the public property.

RITTENHOUSE SQUARE,

Is situated in the South-western Section of the City, and

LOGAN SQUARE, in the North-western Section. These will become ornamental, when their immediate neighborhoods become more settled.



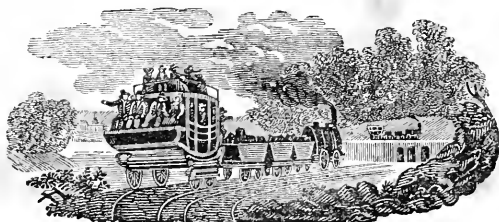
THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

This Benevolent Institution should not escape notice. Here, the early effects of neglect, in instruction and morals, are corrected, and the first indications of juvenile dereliction, are punished with leniency, corresponding to the age and the crime of the subject. It is almost impossible, to estimate the great good, which has already resulted, and which will continue to flow, from this truly *Benevolent Institution*. During their residence there, the children of different ages and sexes, are taught the rudiments of an English education, and generally, at the time of their discharge, are sufficiently well qualified for the transaction of all the ordinary business of life. The boys are employed a certain number of hours during the day, upon such work as suits their several capacities and strength, whilst the girls are taught all the requisites which are necessary, to make them thoroughly acquainted with the business of house-wifery. Each inmate occupies a separate lodging apartment, in order to prevent the contaminations resulting from mixing adroit, with juvenile offenders, and to enable them, in loneliness, to reflect upon the moral instructions, which it is the principal object of the Institution to inculcate. During their residence here, which is at the will of their parents or guardians, in order to secure the advantage of education, hours are set apart, when the usual business of the house is suspended. The whole efforts of the benevolent individuals, who patronise this laudable Institution, among whom are many ladies, as well also, as that of the Matron, and other worthy officers, is to destroy the effects of erroneous associations, and to leave a lasting impression of the superiority of Virtue, especially when secured, by the proper influence of Religion.



MARKET HOUSES, &c.

When the City was first settled, the Market was confined to Front and High Streets, the site of the present Fish Market. Afterwards, the Market Houses were extended in High Street to Fourth Street, and within a few years, continued to Eighth Street, their present extent, on the Eastern Section of High Street.



In 1836, the "Columbia Rail Road" having been extended, from Broad Street, through High Street to Dock Street, the old Market Houses, and the ancient Court House, at the corner of Second and High Streets were removed, to give place to the light and airy structures, at present in use, and to secure more room for the free passage of the rail road.

An ample Market has been constructed, in Second Street, between Pine and Cedar Streets :—This has been recently widened, and for its length, presents more accommodation, than any one in the City.

West of Broad Street, Market Houses extend in High Street, for several Squares. In Callowhill Street, Markets extend from Fourth to Eighth Street. In Spring Garden Street, ample provision has been made, for an extensive range of Markets, from Sixth Street, toward Schuylkill, and several squares of Market Houses have been erected. This wide and elegant avenue will, in time, become highly ornamental, to the improved District of Spring Garden. A range of Market Houses extend in North Second Street, from Coates' Street to Poplar Lane. Market Houses have been erected in East and West Kensington, and in

Southwark. An extensive range of Markets have been erected in Shippen Street, which has been amply widened for the purpose, from Third to Fifth Streets. In the South-eastern part of Southwark, a small Market House, known as the "Wharton Market," has been erected: And another, near Eighth Street, below Fitzwater Street.

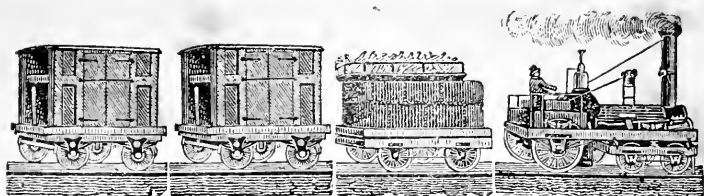
WILLIAM PENN MARKET.

An Act of Incorporation has been obtained, for the erection of a Market, between Spruce and Pine Streets, on the site, now known as "Portland Lane," Elizabeth Street and Middle Alley, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, and Market Days.

The Philadelphia Markets present an ample supply of all kinds of meats, poultry, birds, wild-fowl, fish, lobsters, crabs, oysters, and in the winter season, an abundance of venison, &c. The supply of vegetables, peaches, apples, cherries, and every other kind of fruit, is equally abundant. The Markets are supplied every day of the week, except the Sabbath; but *Wednesdays*, and *Saturdays* are established, as especial Market-Days, on which occasions the supplies, particularly after mid-summer, afford a most gratifying spectacle to those who delight in the bounties of nature. On these days, the Market Houses are filled, and the Streets leading to and from the Markets, seem almost to groan, with the loaded baskets, piled in every direction. Ranges of waggons extend through Second and Market Streets, for more than three miles. Inspectors of weights, superintend the Market, whose duty it is also to see, that wholesome provisions are exposed for sale, and the laws against huckstering, establish severe penalties for forestalling.

☞ The Markets within the limits of the City, produce an income of \$35,198 56, derived from 307 butchers; 651 farmers, and 92 dealer's stalls; 123 vegetable, 52 fish-market, 195 inter-section, and 12 fish-waggon stands.



RAIL ROADS, LOCOMOTIVES, &c.

Philadelphia is daily becoming of more importance, from the facilities afforded by the RAIL ROADS which surround her, in every direction. On the South, a chain of rail roads extend through Baltimore to Washington—and thence onward, to the Southern States;—and at Baltimore, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road already completed, as far as Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, opens a passage to the Ohio River, at Wheeling.

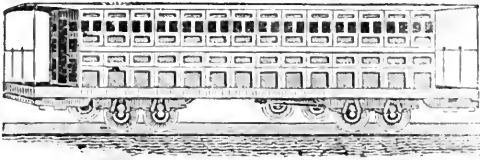
On the West, the Columbia Rail Road, in connexion with Canal and River Navigation, presents an easy means of communication with the Western Waters, and the growing States, on their borders.

The Reading Rail Road, Germantown, Manayunk, and Norristown Rail Roads, on the North-west, open easy communications with the interior of this great and growing State, and in connexion with the Schuylkill Navigation, are capable of developing the vast treasures of the State, by bringing to a ready market, her Mineral Coal, Marble, Lime, Lime-Stone, &c. and also, her extensive agricultural products.

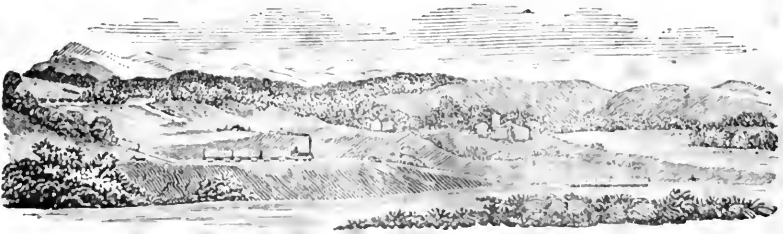
On the North-east, the Trenton Rail Road, connected with others, terminating near New York. The Camden & Amboy Rail Road, open easy and speedy modes of communication with New York, and all her vast internal and external Navigation, and commence a chain of communication, which, in a few years will be without interruption, even to the confines of the State of Maine.

On the South-east, the Wilmington and Woodbury Rail Roads

present easy conveyances, for the products of Delaware, and the lower part of New Jersey.



In a National point of View, the RAIL ROADS are of the greatest importance :—Troops, Ordnance, Military Stores, &c. can be concentrated at any given spot, with astonishing facility, and the powerful military arm of Pennsylvania, could be brought into such efficient action, that no intelligent foreign power, would ever doom an army to certain destruction, by an attempted invasion.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

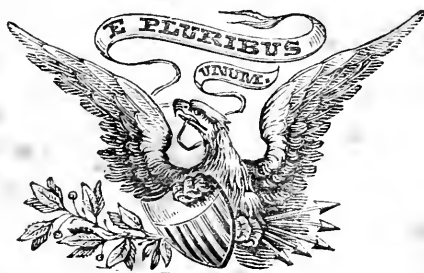
No higher Compliment, to the SKILL of the MECHANICS of Philadelphia could be paid, than that which has been given, by Foreign Rail Road Companies. Locomotive Engines, manufactured by Mr. NORRIS, of this City, are now in use, on the *English, Austrian, and other European RAIL ROADS*, and the power and speed of our Locomotives, as well as the simplicity and beauty of their construction, excites general admiration

The YOUNG MEN'S RELIGIOUS & LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This laudable INSTITUTION was formed, August 26th, 1839. In accordance with the expressed wish, to unite the Pious Young Men of this City, into an Association, in order to facilitate the great operations of Christian Benevolence, by an unanimity of action, the Young Men respectfully submit the following

PREAMBLE :

Believing, that a concert of action, among the Young Men, Members of the different evangelical Churches in this City, would greatly aid the promotion of RELIGIOUS and BENEVOLENT operations, and that, our own sphere of individual usefulness, would be greatly advanced, by devoting a portion of time, to intellectual cultivation, we hereby associate ourselves together, for the purposes above expressed.



CONSTITUTIONAL CELEBRATION.

After the adoption of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, by TEN of the (then XIII) UNITED STATES, the Citizens of Philadelphia having been eye-witnesses, of the Patriotism, and Heroic Efforts of the FOUNDERS of the REPUBLIC, and having largely shared in the Events of the REVOLUTIONARY WAR, were anxious to manifest their joy, on the adoption of the MAGNA CHARTA of American Liberty. On the Fourth of July, 1788, the most splendid Procession occurred at Philadelphia, that this country has as yet, ever seen.

The Officers of the State Government, the Military, Merchants, Ship-Masters, Mechanics of all kinds, Artizans, Clergymen, Seamen, Students, Foreign Ministers, Consuls, and Citizens generally, formed a line, in Third Street, thence proceeding through the most public streets, to the vicinity of Bush Hill, where an ORATION was delivered, from a Temple, which formed one of the Ornaments of the Procession. The Delaware River was crowded with ships, dressed with FLAGS of all nations, and TEN were especially designated, to HONOR the TEN adopting States.

Salutes were fired from these ships, at sun-rise, noon, and at sun-set ; and the merry bells of Christ's Church, sounded at intervals, peals of joy, and loud huzzas. The description of this grand PROCESSION, occupied nearly an entire newspaper, which, although extremely interesting, is too lengthy to be introduced entire, in this Volume.



VALUE OF CITY PROPERTY,

EXPENDITURES, LOANS, &c.

Assessed Value of Real Estate in the City of PHILADELPHIA,	
for the Year 1838.	\$30,323,000.
Deduct Girard Property, owned by the City,	633,000.
	<hr/>
	\$29,690,000.
City Tax, on \$29,690,000, at 85 c. per \$100,	252,365
Personal Taxes,	6198 92
	<hr/>
Total Taxes, 1838,	<hr/> \$258,563 92 <hr/>

CITY EXPENDITURES, during 1838.

Watering Committee,	\$50,612 29.
Committee on Finance,	29,118 96.
“ on Police,	93,988 36.
“ on Highways,	39,401 39.
“ on Cleansing,	30,890 03.
“ on City Property,	\$10,614 10.
	<hr/> \$284,955 13 <hr/>

The City Debt is about *Two Millions and a Half of Dollars.*

The real Value of Property in the City of Philadelphia, may be estimated at about *Eighty-Six Millions of Dollars.*

The City Property, including the Stalls in the Markets, the Wharves, Tobacco Ware-houses, &c. produce an income, for 1839, of *Sixty-Six Thousand, Four Hundred and Fifty-Six Dollars.*

IMPROVEMENTS of the DISTRICTS, and COUNTY, And LOANS.

The extensive IMPROVEMENTS in the surrounding Districts, widening the principal Streets, and extending Roads, erecting Bridges, &c. has rendered it necessary to establish a large amount of Public Stocks, to accomplish these objects of public utility. The Loans of the Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, Southwark, Moyamensing, and other incorporated portions of the County, for which, each Corporation is liable, for the sums issued by their authority, and the Loans and liabilities of the County, for which all the Districts, as well as the City of Philadelphia, are liable, amount to about *Four Millions of Dollars*, which, added to the special Debt of the City, forms an aggregate, of between *Six and Seven Millions of Dollars.*



CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S CENTENNIAL BIRTH-DAY.

On the 22d of February, 1832. ONE HUNDRED YEARS having elapsed since the BIRTH of (the illustrious) GEORGE WASHINGTON, and the recollection of his unparalleled Services to his Country, being fresh in the Memory of the Citizens of Philadelphia, a Grand Procession, in honor of the Day took place, in which every person, impressed with a just estimation of his character, participated. Business was suspended, during the hours of the parade, and the Military, the Fire

Department, the different Mechanical and Benevolent Associations, Sea-men, Masters of vessels, Artizans, &c. &c. seemed to vie with each other, in forming an impressive spectacle.



PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.

This extensive Collection of Natural and Artificial CURIOSITIES, was commenced in 1784, by the late Mr. CHARLES WILSON PEALE, and was originally contained in a frame building, annexed to his dwelling-house, in Lombard Street; afterwards it was removed to the Old State House;—from thence, transferred to the Rooms over the ARCADE; and recently placed in the extensive and elegant building, erected by the Company, which now have it under their control, purposely erected for the Museum, in South Ninth Street, at the corner of George Street.

This Collection embraces Portraits of many revolutionary and scientific characters, and also contains, an invaluable SKELETON of the American MAMMOTH, with a great variety of Specimens of prepared Animals, Fishes, &c. too numerous to be here particularized.

It is an object of great PUBLIC ATTRACTION, and together with the splendid CHINESE COLLECTION, contained in the same Building, will re-pay those, who may devote a few hours, to their inspection.

NATHAN DUNN, President,

“Philadelphia Museum Company.”



**Number of CHURCHES of various Denominations, in
the CITY & DISTRICTS of PHILADELPHIA.**

Presbyterians,.....	24
Reformed do.....	3
Associate do.....	2
German Lutherans,.....	2
English Evangelical Lutherans.....	2
Moravians,.....	1
German Reformed,.....	3
Dutch Reformed,.....	2
Independent Society,.....	1
Congregational,.....	1
Swedenborgian,.....	1
Philadelphia Christians,.....	1
Bible Christians,....	1
United States Naval Asylum,.....	1
Protestant Episcopalians,.....	19
Reformed,....do.	1
Roman Catholics,.....	6
Episcopal Methodists,.....	19
Protestant. . .do.	4
Color'd Methodists,	4
Baptists,.....	17
English German Baptists,.....	1
Congregational Unitarians,.....	1
Jews' Portuguese Synagogue,.....	1
Universalists,.....	2
Mariners,.....	1
Friends,	3
Orthodox Friends,.....	4
Free Quakers,.....	1
Christian Society,.....	1

In addition to the above, it should be stated, that 24 ministers of the gospel are residents in this city, without any special Pastoral charge : And that there are, Eight Depositories of Theological Literature.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIRECTORY.

The Rev. THOMAS PORTER, of this City, has just published, and has now for Sale, at his dwelling house, 520 South Front St. an interesting and useful **ECCLESIASTICAL DIRECTORY**, of great accuracy, containing a list of the names and residences of the Pastors, locations of Churches, of the different denominations, hours of Divine Worship, &c. in this city.



SOUTHWARK INSTITUTE.

Volunteer LECTURES are given at this Institute, every Thursday Evening, from November to March ;—and DEBATES are held, on every Friday Evening.

William S. Price, President.

William H. Main, Vice President.

John R. Orr, Secretary.

Samuel E. Crap, Librarian.

Benjamin Lyndall, Treasurer.



SOUTHWARK LIBRARY.

This INSTITUTION is located in South Second Street, below Shippen Street, and is in a flourishing condition : It contains over 4,000 Volumes, of well selected WORKS, which are eagerly sought, by the intelligent inhabitants of that District.



FRANKLIN DEBATING SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to accustom the Members, to the Forms and Duties of PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES. It is obvious, that Societies of this character, when confined to IMPROVEMENT IN KNOWLEDGE, must exercise a salutary influence over the JUVENILE portions of the community.

SAMUEL P. RUTTER, President.

JOHN G. HOWARD, Vice President.

W. A. SMITH, Jr. Secretary.

BENJAMIN HUCKEL, Treasurer.

THE CONCLUSION.

READER.

Didst thou ever travel ? If so, then thou hast probably known, the pleasure to be enjoyed, in the companionship of a fellow-traveller, with whom thou couldst interchange those ideas suggested, by the various objects, new, curious, and interesting, that presented themselves on the way, and can therefore, appreciate the gratification I have experienced, in nearly *One Year's Journey*, through the principal labor in printing this Book : But, my journey is now drawing to a close ;—and as the traveller reluctantly, parts with a companion, with whom for a time, he has held agreeable converse, and would almost continue his tour, notwithstanding his fatigue, and anxious desire, to “ *Rest from his Labors.*” So I, as I approach the place where, *I must PART* with thee, gentle reader, nor no longer indulge the garrulity of “ *Four Score,*” feel more regret than joy ;—for although, I may have failed to interest thee, I have amused myself, and found some part of the time, very pleasant.

I have endeavored as we have passed along, to show thee many things, “ *curious, useful, and entertaining,*” in and about the “ *City of Brotherly Love,*” and its physical, moral, and religious condition : And although doubtless, much has escaped my observation. If I have committed errors, or passed by, what I should have noticed, please to forgive, and remember, that one who has numbered “ **SEVENTY-NINE WINTERS,**” has not the unclouded eye, nor the elastic vigor, of middle age. What he has left undone, will doubtless, call into the field (in some future day) an abler pen. If he has accomplished any good, he feels satisfied, that his time and labor, has not been uselessly employed.

The Reader of this Volume will no doubt notice, that those subjects which are of a Military character, at the commencement of this Book, or have reference to the Revolution, or to General Washington, have been dwelt upon with great satisfaction, to the Publisher hereof : Perhaps this may be accounted for, by his

early associations, having enrolled himself as a volunteer in a Company of "Life Guards" to General SULLIVAN, during the Campaign on Rhode Island, in 1776: He also, served on board the ship Washington, of 20 guns, commanded by SILAS TALBOT, which was captured, by the London, of 100 guns, and the Cul-loden, 74 guns, British ships of War.

The events of the American Revolution inspired him with a warm admiration, for an effective Military, to support the many achievements of those times, which "*Tried Men's Souls,*" and impressed his mind, with an admiration for General WASHINGTON, that only Death can extinguish!

¶ The time consumed, since the commencement of this work, has resulted, from the difficulty of bringing together authentic accounts of the numerous subjects which it contains, and from the (almost) unparalleled circumstance, of the whole labor of the composition, distribution, and correction, of the TYPES, &c. being performed by the publisher himself, who is now, in the LXXXth year of his age.

To those gentlemen, who have kindly aided him, by the loan of Engravings, and otherwise patronized his arduous undertaking, he tenders his sincere thanks; and in parting with them, and with his indulgent Readers, as he now does, and SOON MUST DO, to all earthly Objects, he affectionately adds, "ACCEPT THE BLESSING OF AN OLD MAN."

DANIEL BOWEN.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24, 1839.



¶ With a desire not to omit any thing worthy of note, connected with Philadelphia, the following *ARTICLES* were not discovered in time to have them inserted in the regular place, and will not be found, therefore, in the table of Contents.

DR. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

THIS distinguished Astronomer and Philosopher, was a native of Pennsylvania, and for a long time a resident of this City. In early life he blended the pursuits of Science with the active employments of a Farmer, and Clock and Watch-Maker. In 1769, he united with several Members of the "American Philosophical Society," by invitation from that Body, and he, on that occasion, distinguished himself, by his *ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS*, and by the comprehension of his mind. He succeeded Dr. FRANKLIN, as President of the "American Philosophical Society." He espoused the cause of American *INDEPENDENCE*. He discharged the duties of *TREASURER* of Pennsylvania, and *DIRECTOR* of the *NATIONAL MINT*, as well as his other public and private Duties, with entire satisfaction. He *DIED*, in the 64th Year of his Age, universally lamented.

Doctor RITTENHOUSE was eminently conspicuous in all his Mechanical Efforts. He produced several beautiful Time-Pieces, containing the Machinery of a Musical Clock, with a miniature Planetarium.

THE RITTENHOUSE ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK.

This *CLOCK* is on an enlarged scale, containing Six Dials, one above the others, showing the Motions of all the Planets,—one in the centre, showing the Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Days of the Month, and Age of the Moon,—and one in each corner, showing the Phases of the Moon,—the Sun slow, and fast, and the position of the Orbit of the Earth.

This great Philosophical Curiosity was made for the late Mr. JOSEPH POTTS, who paid *Six Hundred and Forty Dollars* for it. In 1774, it was purchased by the late Mr. THOMAS PRIOR, of whom General HOWE was anxious to purchase it, he having offered *One Hundred and Twenty Guineas* for it, while the British were in possession of this City. The Ambassador of the Spanish Court, offered Mr. PRIOR *Eight Hundred Dollars* for it, which he intended as a *present*, to the King of Spain.

After Mr. Prior's death, this valuable Clock passed into the hands of the late Professor BARTON, and after remaining for a long time, almost neglected, it was recently purchased by Dr. JAMES SWAIM, a gentleman of this City, who, we are gratified to learn, places a just estimate on this superior evidence of American Science and Skill.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Previous to 1793, the year of that distressing Epidemic the **YELLOW FEVER**, few restrictions existed to guard the City against the introduction of disease : Since then, a vigilant **BOARD OF HEALTH** has been in constant, and successful action. This Body is constituted by the several Authorities, of the Councils of the City and Commissioners, of the surrounding Districts, with power to regulate the detention of Vessels, infected with contagious Disease, at the quarantine anchorage, until proper means of purification have been instituted. This salutary Institution is under the guidance of some of our most distinguished Physicians, and eminent Inhabitants, selected from the City and Districts.



THE GAS WORKS.

Preparatory to the introduction of the **GAS**, the City commissioned a distinguished and scientific **MECHANIC** to visit foreign Cities, in order to ascertain all the recent **IMPROVEMENTS**, for the purpose of introducing that brilliant mode of **LIGHTING** the City, in the most perfect manner. After the requisite information was obtained, the City Authorities, (about five years since) authorised a Company, to undertake the enterprise, which was forthwith commenced, and within one Year, many of the Streets, Public Buildings, and private Residences, were supplied with the Gas : Since that time, the Gas has been introduced into almost all of our Public Streets, many Public Buildings, Churches, Stores, and private Residences ;—and so complete were all the arrangements organized, that accidents and failures have been almost entirely avoided.

The City Gas Works are established in the Western part of the City, near the permanent Bridge, and about one Square North of Market Street. In the Northern Liberties, a **GAS** Establishment has been erected ;—its location is such, that East and West-Kensington can be readily supplied from it ;—the arrangements having been made, on a large and very expensive Scale, by a Company of enterprising and wealthy gentlemen.



PAVEMENTS OF WOOD, &c.

This City has been generally paved with Stone ;—recently, however, square Blocks of Granite have been introduced on trial, and some Squares have been paved with a Broad Wheel-way for Carriages. Very recently, **WOODEN PAVEMENTS** have been introduced into several Streets on trial, and as yet, this mode of paving is decidedly, the most pleasant, and popular. **ASPHALTUM** has been partially employed, for a pavement on side-walks, and in the portico of the Exchange.



MANUFACTURES, SHOT-TOWERS, &c.

No City in the United States includes within the limits of its Districts, such arrangements for Manufactures, in all the Metals,—Carriages, Harness, Fringes, Castings,—Musical Instruments, Furniture of all kinds, Plain and Ornamental Plate, Dying and Coloring, Weaving,—Painted Carpets, Floor-Cloths, &c. Two Towers have been erected, for the fabrication of Patent **SHOT**, one in the Western Section of Philadelphia, and another in the South-eastern Section of the City.

SPECIMENS

OF

COLOURED PRINTING

AND

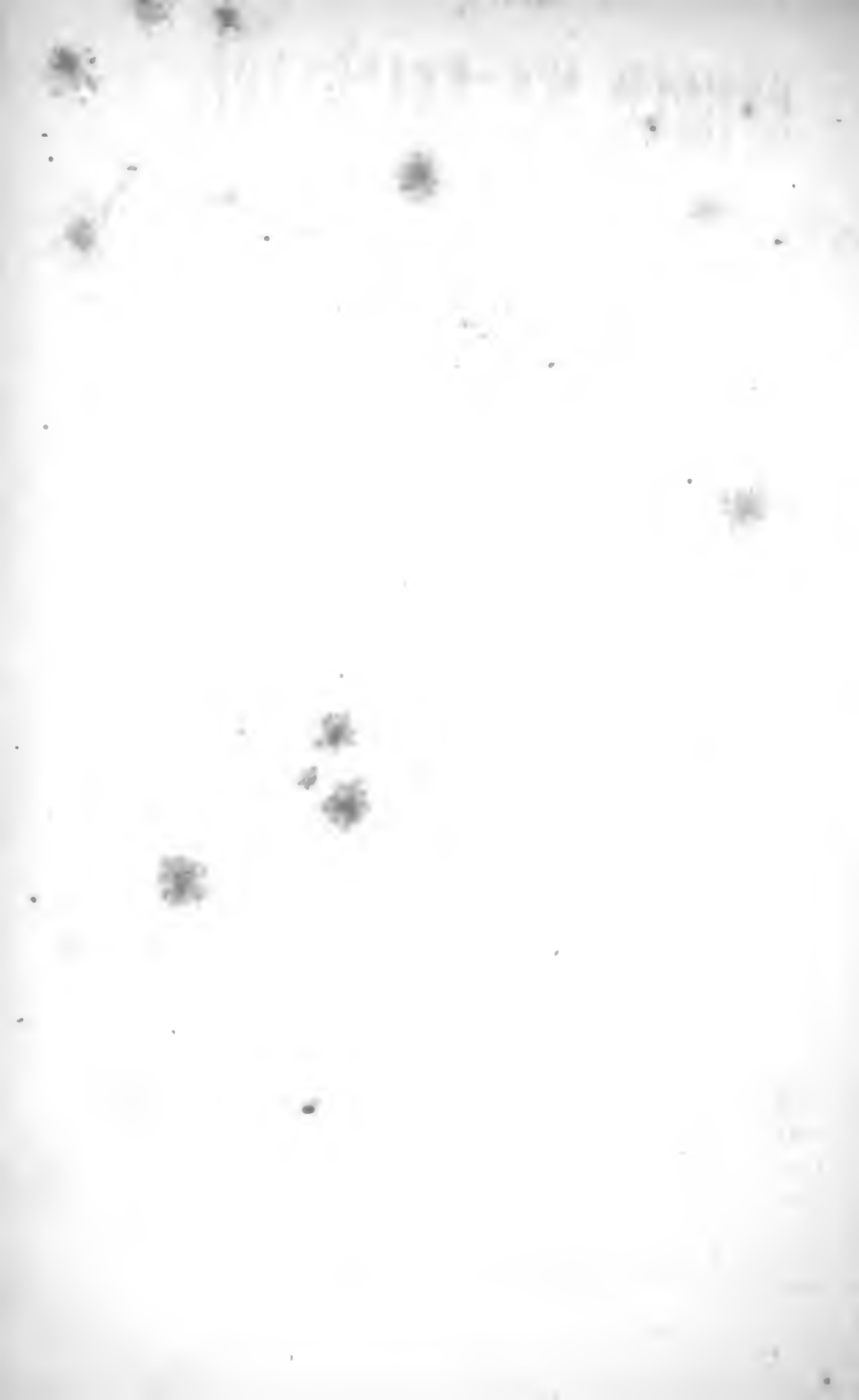
Ornamental Types,

Referred to, on Page 123 of this Work.



¶ We have procured the *Specimens* on the following Pages, which, though few in number, will be sufficient to show the variety of colors applicable to Letter-Press Printing, already noticed in this Work. The innumerable shapes and forms of the Letters of the Alphabet now in use, precluded the practicability of giving a specimen of all: a few, however, will answer the purpose, to show, by way of *Contrast*, the difference between the finished work of the present time, and the style in use, twenty years ago. Our object also will be seen in stating, that a reduction in the cost of *Ornamental Printing*, to be used on manufactured Goods, such as labels, directions, &c. has arisen from the effect of Stereotyping, combined with Type-Making and Engraving, calculated to be used by the common type printing press, and from the facility, and small cost of Plates being multiplied from the original Engraving, printing is now produced, at less than one half the expense, of what it formerly was charged: From this fact, a number of persons gain employment, which, were it otherwise, might be frequently unemployed.

There is now, scarcely any Goods neatly prepared for Sale, that does not show some Sample of the Typographic Art.



BEHOLD WE BRING YOU

GLORIOUS NEWS ?

PEACE HAS BEEN PROCLAIMED !

TRANQUILITY AGAIN RESTORED.



THE

INDUSTRIOUS

AGRICULTURALIST

IS WELL COMPENSATED

FOR HIS LABOUR.



THE ART OF

PRINTING

Has been a powerful Lever in promoting

CIVILIZATION.



OUR COMMERCE

HAS SO INCREASED

WITH EUROPEAN CITIES,

That we are in very great danger

Of becoming Slaves to our own Golly.

DYSPEPSIA,

Though now a common Disease, was

BUT LITTLE KNOWN

TO THE HARD-WORKING COMMUNITY,

BEFORE THE DECLARATION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

LADIES' SHOES

ARE NEARLY EQUAL TO STRONG BROWN PAPER,

THE BEARDS

OF FASHIONABLE YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND GOATS,

ARE ALMOST ONE OF LENGTH:

SILKS AND SATINS,

LACES AND GAUZES,

INSTEAD OF COMFORTABLE WARM CLOTHING,

Are helps to lengthen the Apothecary's Bill.



WM. D. JONES & CO'S.

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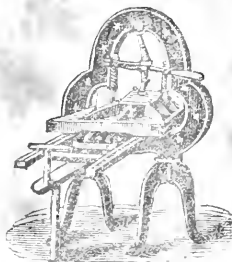
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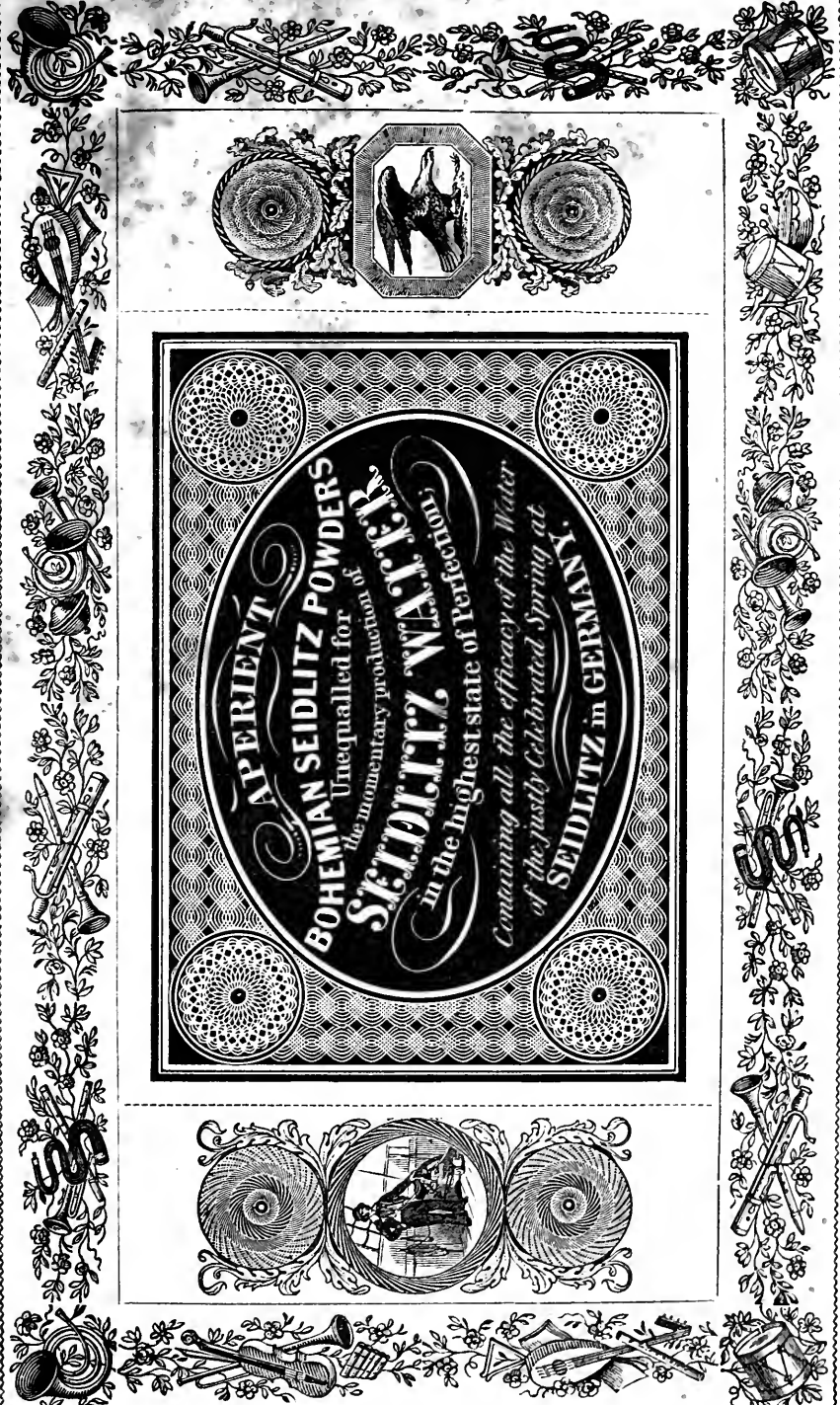
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